MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,339 (THE 16th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1941 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

Baker and Johnston Isles Attacked; Seven Warships Sunk in Hongkong

DIET WINDS UP TWO-DAY WORK BY PASSING WAR RESOLUTION; FORMAL CLOSING RITES TODAY

Three Budgetary and Five Legislative Bills Given Approval

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE IS SET

Yamazaki Warns Against Optimism, Urges Firm Resolve in Introductory Speech

The 78th session of the Imperial Diet, called to pass on three budgetary and five legislative bills, all of them, according to the Government, vital for the conduct of the Greater East Asia War, completed its business Wednesday afternoon.

The House of Representatives finished work shortly before noon on Wednesday.

The Peers completed their labors at 4:30 p.m. the same day, after they had acted on two legislative bills which had received approval of the House of Representatives in its session during the morning.

At 11 a.m. today, the historic session will be brought to a formal close with a ceremony in the chamber of the House of Peers in which a message from the Throne will be read by Premier Hideki Tojo before the assembled members of both Houses.

At 2 p.m., today, His Majesty the Emperor will receive in audience Premier Hideki Tojo, other State Ministers, all members of both Houses of the Diet, and Government officials concerned in the session, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department Wednesday afternoon.

War Resolution Passed

The climax of the two-day emergency session came shortly before 11 a.m. when the House of Representatives unanimously passed a resolution pledging the support of the nation for the Government's program of carrying through the Greater East Asia War.

The resolution which in part said that "in obedience to the August Will of His Majesty the Emperor the people of Japan should seek to achieve the objective of the war in close unity while with full confidence in the Imperial Army and Navy", which had been drafted by a committee made up of representative members of the various groups was offered to the House by Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, now leader of the dominant Rule Aid League of Diet Members.

As the veteran member of the House mounted the rostrum to offer one of the most critical resolutions which has ever been proposed, there was a burst of hand-clapping from the benches and visitors' gallery.

During the delivery of his speech explaining the reason behind the introduction of the resolution, Mr. Yamazaki was frequently interrupted by resounding applause.

Mr. Yamazaki began by recounting the circumstances of Japan's declaration of war against the United States and the British Empire.

Justice Will Prevail

He said that the cause of justice for which Japan was fighting the Greater East Asia War would eventually prevail, and pointed to the brilliant successes which have been scored by the Imperial Army and Navy in the war on America and Britain.

He noted with satisfaction the fact that an atmosphere of grim resolve prevailed throughout the country since the granting of the Imperial Rescript declaring war against the United States and the British Empire.

He gave expression to the sense of gratitude felt by all the people of the nation to the Imperial Army and Navy for their remarkable achievements in the Greater East Asia War which have brought appreciably nearer a day when all the inhabitants of Greater East Asia will be at peace and enjoy unending prosperity.

Mr. Yamazaki had some words of advice for the people. He warned them against the danger of allowing themselves to be carried away by the enthusiasm over the manner in which the nation's armed forces have scored against the Americans and British.

He told the House in one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations which punctuated his speech that the time had come for the officials and people of the nation to temper themselves into one blazing mass of iron and proceed with the program of purging all Amer-

(Continued on Page 2)

Dr. Shimizu to Head Higher Prize Court; Other Judges Picked

Dr. Toru Shimizu, Privy Councilor, Wednesday, was appointed President of the Higher Prize Court recently founded by the Government in connection with enemy possessions captured by Japan after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The Japanese Navy has so far seized more than 200 enemy ships since the hostilities began. Yokosuka and Sasebo Prize Courts will be under its jurisdiction. Judge Seiichi Shimoyama, on the same day, was appointed Chief of the Yokosuka Court and Judge Hyoichiro Kusano Chief of the Sasebo Court. The Judges of the Higher Court under Dr. Shimizu are Privy Councilor Hyoji Futakami, Vice-Admiral Daisuke Soeshima, Rear-Admiral Keijun Oka, Yoshizumi Obata, Director of the Procurators' Bureau of the Navy Ministry, Judge Masataro Miyake, Judge Yoshihide Kubota, Judge Katsumi Yabe, President of the Board of Legislation Eiichi Moriyama, Secretary Juji Enomoto of the Navy Ministry, and Councilor Motoi Sato of the Board of Legislation. Many other officials were appointed judges of the Yokosuka and Sasebo courts.

JAPANESE SQUEEZING BRITISH IN MALAYA

Analysis of Anglo-Saxon War Reports Indicates Pressure Increasing

PENINSULA CUT INTO HALF

Communication Between Burma And Singapore Seriously Threatened

Domei

BERLIN, December 16.—Analysis of latest British and United States army communiques on the fighting raging in the Malay Peninsula, indicates steadily increasing Japanese pressure during the past 24 hours against retreating British forces and reveals that the British have dispatched infantry and air reinforcements to the north in a desperate attempt to regain balance of power in northern Malaya.

Communication between Burma and Singapore has been seriously threatened as Japanese military operations have practically divided the Malay Peninsula into northern and southern sections.

Likewise, the unfavorable British situation at Hongkong is reflected in orders by the British High Command for abandonment of Kowloon. Hongkong's defensive front faces Kowloon and reportedly is manned by Scottish, Canadian and Indian troops, together with 2,000 Chinese volunteers.

Meantime, a three months' food reserve is reportedly being distributed by Hongkong defense authorities while drinking water is strictly rationed. The women in Hongkong are said to have been mobilized to act as nurses.

Hail Borneo Landing

D.N.B.

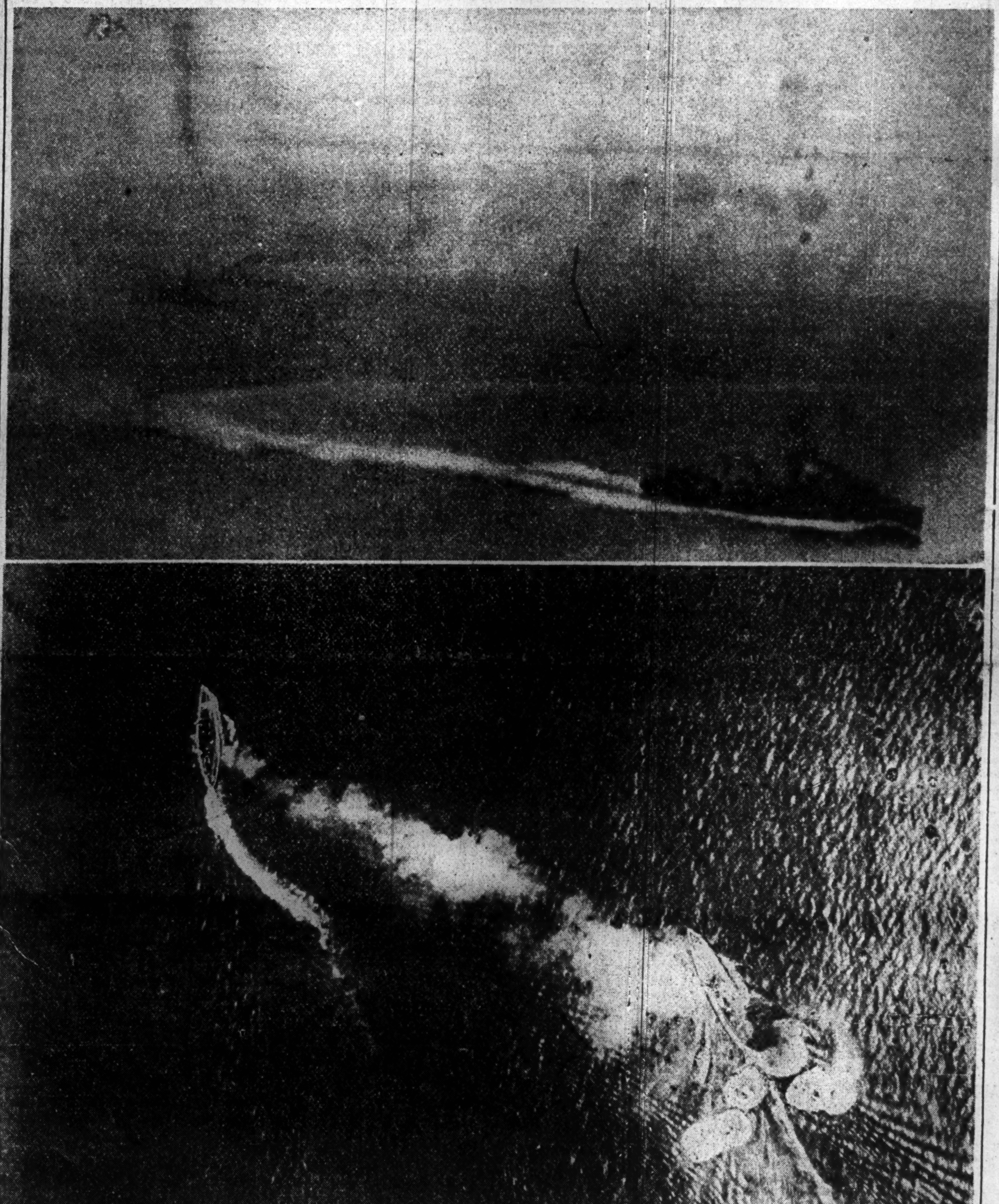
BERLIN, December 16.—The Japanese landing on Borneo was prominently featured by the Berlin papers as a great Japanese success. The splendid way in which the Japanese forces are holding the initiative in the fighting in the War of Greater East Asia is being subjected to a lively discussion in all leading papers of the Reich capital.

The admiration of the population of the leadership and of the strength of the Japanese armed forces is noticeable among all classes of the population and this is gradually increasing with every day bringing further news of additional Japanese successes.

The major part of the messages and comments in the daily papers is devoted to the battle in the realm of the Pacific Ocean. The speeches delivered by the leading politicians of Japan before the Japanese Parliament are reproduced in detail. On the other hand, the statements of the President of the United States are fiercely rejected by the German press while the explanations of the U.S. Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, are treated with

(Continued on Page 2)

When Japan Blasted Britain's Naval Hopes



Presented here are actual action photos of the now historic sea-battle off the eastern coast of Malaya on December 10 when the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, the battleships on which Britain rested its hopes for control of East Asian waters, were sent to their doom by the Japanese Navy fliers. Top: The British Asiatic fleet zig-zags its way in an effort to escape the formidable attacks from the air. Shown in right foreground is a British destroyer, which was sunk in later combat, while in the left background is the fleeing Prince of Wales. Farthest in the background is a dim outline of the Repulse practically at a standstill. Above: Surrounded in smoke and spray from numerous bomb-bursts, the Prince of Wales right foreground, is seen making a desperate effort to escape destruction while steaming to the left is the Repulse, a few minutes before it became the target of Japanese torpedoes. (Both photos rushed to Tokyo by air and loaned through courtesy of the Navy Ministry).

HAWAII RATIONS GASOLINE

10 Gallons Monthly Allotted Each To Motor Car

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—Facing the danger of total isolation, Honolulu from Monday instituted gasoline rationing in the city by drastically cutting gasoline consumption of motor cars to 10 gallons per month, it was reported here today.

Meanwhile, although United States military and civilian authorities in Honolulu have been proclaiming loudly that morale is high in the Hawaiian Islands, continuous reports to the effect that Japanese forces have landed somewhere in the islands reveal that a nervous and apprehensive situation actually prevails.

Under State of Siege

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—President Ramon S. Castillo today issued a decree placing Argentina under a state of siege becuase of the internal political situation.

Kowloon Breaks Away From British Ties And Greets Entry of Imperial Army

Domei

KOWLOON, December 17.—The city of Kowloon has emerged from the former anti-Japanese and pro-Chungking atmosphere within the short period of only four days that passed since the Japanese occupation, and is rapidly transforming itself into an important point of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The occupation of Kowloon was featured on the one hand by the swift and dauntless operation by the Japanese forces and one the other by the fact that, the citizens of Kowloon did not attempt to flee but rather enthusiastically awaited for the entry of the Japanese Army.

With the exception of a few Britishers and Chungking leaders who abandoned their club houses and fled, all the Chinese inhabitants remained in their houses, and soon resumed their business activities under the instructions and guidance of the Japanese forces. The Kowloon Market for sundry articles opened for business today while a fairly large number of Chinese stores and Indian firms are also continuing their business calmly.

Interesting is that merchants of the city now prefer the Japanese military scrips to the Hongkong dollar notes. On many occasions they refused to accept the Hongkong dollar notes when Japanese offered the note in payment for what they bought. Furthermore, information disclosed that a number of Chinese leaders who had hitherto been sympathetic to the Chungking regime are remaining in Kowloon.

Brazilian Reservists

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—Reservists of the first category throughout Brazil have presented themselves to the nearest military office for active service in the army, according to a report received from Rio de Janeiro today.

TRANSFERRED TO LONDON

Involves Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation Head Office

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—The British Colonial Ministry today announced that due to disruption of traffic and commercial transactions between Hongkong and London, the head office of the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation will be moved to London, it was reported from the British capital today.

All branches of the bank in unoccupied areas in China, henceforth will receive instructions from the London office, the report said.

Noted Shipbuilder Dies

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—Daniel Fraser, the man who constructed Japan's first cruiser and two other famous men-of-war, died this evening in a San Francisco hotel, it was learned in a San Francisco cable received here. He was 89 years old.

Severe Air-Sea Drive on Crown Colony Under Way

BOMBED 8 TIMES

The Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Wednesday announced that a fleet of the Imperial Navy attacked the American base on Baker Island on December 11 and another on Johnston Island on December 16, and destroyed a greater part of the enemy's important military establishments.

In close concert with Japanese Army forces attacking Hongkong, Japanese Naval forces are effecting severe offensive upon the city from both air and sea, it was announced at 3:20 p.m. Wednesday by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters.

According to the announcement, an enemy gunboat and six torpedo boats were sunk while an enemy destroyer, two gunboats, and a vessel were wrecked by Japanese Naval forces up to today. Japanese Naval units have also inflicted heavy damage upon important military establishments including the Mosinglin battery, added the announcement.

HONGKONG ENVELOPED IN FLAMES

Domei

KOWLOON, December 17.—An isolated key point of the British forces, is now enveloped in flames as a result of fierce bombardments by Japanese forces which started their general offensive. The Japanese batteries opened fire at 9 a.m. today on military establishments and the fortress of the British forces in Hongkong.

PENANG RADIO STATION SILENCED

Domei

BANGKOK, December 17.—The radio station at Penang in Malaya has suspended its broadcast since Monday. It is presumed that the radio station was wrecked by the intensive bombing by the Japanese Air Force. The Penang radio station had been persistently slandering Japan with false and malignant propaganda.

According to a radio broadcast from Singapore, headquarters of the British forces in Malay peninsula acknowledged the unfavorable development of war situation in the Malay front. The odds against the British forces in this front were pointed out as caused by three elements: numerical superiority of Japanese forces, Japanese predominance in equipment; and absolute supremacy of the Japanese troops. The transfer of command of the air into the hands of powerful Japanese air forces was said to have been the main cause of the defeat on the part of Britain.

Showing the white feather by pointing out that unless the American assistance should be obtained, the day of reckoning of Singapore is near at hand, they are reportedly looking forward to aid from the United States.

Before the outbreak of the current war, the Singapore air force had been composed of 250 planes of which 100 were fighters, 100 others middle-sized bombers and the rest scout planes.

As announced by the Imperial Headquarters, most of them were destroyed, and moreover an assistance of the United States air force is now considered absolutely impossible. Facing such a difficult situation, the British authorities are compelled to acknowledge the hopelessness of the defense of Singapore.

HONGKONG BOMBED 8 TIMES TUESDAY

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 17.—Telling the difficult conditions in Hongkong which is subjected to fierce Japanese attacks from air, land and water, the radio broadcast received here from Manila said that Hongkong was bombed eight times yesterday and shells rained continually in the city, but last night the city was visited by no Japanese planes owing to the heavy rain which began shortly after noon.

JAPANESE FORCES DRIVING INTO MALAYA

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—Japanese forces attacking British and native troops along the Thailand-Malaya frontier, are advancing steadily into Malaya and are driving the enemy before them, despite inpenetrable jungles, it was reported from Singapore today. British warplanes which flew over the battle areas in attempts to support the land forces, failed to give assistance because of the jungle terrain, the report said.

BRITISH MALAYA COMMUNICATIONS CUT

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—Loss of an undisclosed point on the western coast of Malaya, completely cutting off British land communications between Singapore and Rangoon, was admitted in a report from Singapore reaching here today.

BRAZIL MARTIAL LAW SAID NATURAL STEP

Government Failure to Explain Step Brings Criticism on Castillo Regime

JAPAN-U.S. WAR FACTOR

Newspapers Divided as to Whether Act Favors Axis Or Allies

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—Vice-President Ramon S. Castillo promulgated martial law today under Article 23 of the Constitution, and thus temporarily suspended the people's right of residence, business, publication, public speech and meeting which were guaranteed by the Constitution. According to the Government, it is a step necessary for the execution of the policy to be adopted with the opening of the Japan-United States war.

The Government, however, has not explained the political object of the declaration of martial law. Newspapers supporting the Government are saying that the step was taken from the necessity of executing the statement made by Vice-President Castillo that Argentina would not regard the United States a belligerent nation. But newspapers friendly to Great Britain and the United States are regarding the martial law declaration meaningless, and thus criticizing the attitude of the Castillo regime.

To Suppress Disturbances

It is therefore observed from these conditions that the declaration of martial law was made by the Castillo Government for rejecting pressure on its neutrality policy, and also for suppressing internal disturbances.

The most important feature of the martial law is the prohibition of publication and public speeches, for suppressing any internal movement instigated from outside for disturbing the Castillo regime. Thus it is also observed that the pressure brought by internal quarters and other countries on the effort of the Castillo regime for maintaining neutrality is quite strong.

S. America Being Watched

Asahi Service

BERLIN, December 16.—The tendency in South American countries that have not yet decided their attitude to the present world war is keenly watched by the Axis nations, because South America possesses considerable wartime economic strength. According to reports reaching Berlin, concerning the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference to be held at Rio de Janeiro on January 5, there is considerable division of opinion among the participating nations. The dissatisfaction of the participating countries toward the United States is reported to have come to the fore.

The attempt of the United States to unite the South American continent in the anti-Axis front can be judged from the preparation already made for the said conference, but the United States is also planning to make Great Britain and her Dominions as well as the Soviet Union participate in that conference. Among South American countries, opposition to the policy of the United States to utilize South America for her own interest is gradually increasing.

An opinion is gaining strength in South American countries that the Pan-American Conference should discuss only questions concerning Central and South American countries, and should not be utilized for the world war. It is particularly pointed out that since the appointment of the present President of Brazil, that country severed diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Japanese Squeezing British in Malaya

(Continued From Page 1)

biting irony.

The Duetsche Allgemeine Zeitung, commenting on President Roosevelt's recent broadcast, says: "This time the Roosevelt speaking before the microphone was different from that of the past. . . . After the experience of the first week of war with Japan the American people certainly would not have understood his usual kind of boasting and bluffing. He spoke of the freedom and of the vital rights of mankind which his country had to defend. But these rights are now only menaced by the imperialism of the U.S.A. and its President for whom the Western Hemisphere only means the jumping board for further world domination."

Yoshizawa Exhorts Japanese Residents To Speed War Aims

Domei

HANOI, December 17.—The Japanese Special Envoy here, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, addressing a throng of some 500 Japanese residents in the local city at 5 p.m. yesterday in front of his official residence, gave an account of the circumstances leading up to the occurrence of the present Japanese-Anglo-American hostilities and urged them to exert their utmost efforts for accomplishment of the aims of the current Greater East Asia War.

BUDDHISM CEMENTS JAPAN-THAI AMITY

Teachings of Buddha Permeate All Phases of Both Countries

The strong attachment Thailanders hold to Buddhism of which almost 95 per cent of the natives are converts contributes greatly toward further cementing the friendly relations now existing between Thailand and Japan, for Buddhism too permeates all phases of the national culture in this country.

The fact that Buddhism plays an important role in Thai's culture is self evident for the language derives much of its vocabulary from the Buddhist sutras. These sutras are invariably employed especially in the fields of artistic creations.

According to the 1937 census, out of the 14,460,000 natives in Thailand, 13,750,000 are revealed to be followers of Buddhism while the rest of the conglomeration of Annamite, Chinese, European and American residents totaling 5 per cent are believers in Christianity or Mohammedanism.

Another aspect indicating the staunch belief held by the people in the Buddhist doctrine is that Buddhism to Thailanders is second only to their State in importance. For there is a national slogan upheld by them which says, "First, State; second, Religion, that is Buddhism; third, the King; and fourth, the Constitution."

Thailanders, men and women, old and young, have a firm belief that everything in use by them must be purified from the evil spirit which is supposed to have a firm grip of it. Consequently, the frequent sight of a group of Thailanders putting up expurgation rites around their rice fields is based on this belief, which in turn comes from their faith in Buddhism. These people are usually seen each wearing a talisman by way of protecting them from bad spirits and Thai youngsters even when they are nude carry the talismans on their breasts.

Buddhist temples have an inseparable connection with the natives for when a baby is a month old, he is carried to a neighborhood temple to be initiated into Buddhist faith. Religion runs throughout their life for special rites are conducted inside a temple on the occasion of their coming of age, marriage and arrival of certain stages of age and death.

Latest statistics show that there are about 20,000 large temples in the country where approximately 350,000 priests are housed. In Bangkok alone are 400 temples and the area comprising it reaches about one-fifth of the whole expanse of the city.

Entertainment is frequently presented for in each of these temples, 23 regular events are staged annually in full splendor with a religious atmosphere. In addition, numerous social functions are given to entertain those living in the parishes. The architecture in the land is centered around the magnificent buildings of Buddhist temples which are one of the main attractions of the country. All in all, the Thailanders' daily life is replete with their associations with the Buddhist faith.

REVOLT AGAINST BRITAIN

D.N.B.

VICHY, December 17.—The growing tension between the De Gaullist and British authorities were confirmed officially by French quarters.

According to reports reaching Vichy from Syria, all important posts which originally had been placed in the hands of the De Gaullists had now been given to British representatives while adherents of De Gaulle actually played a secondary role.

It is surmised that General Catroux went to Cairo in order to prevent the persecution and internment of De Gaullist officers by the British authorities for revolting against the British measures.

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

According to the Emergency Postal Regulations the name and address of subscribers on the wrapper of the paper should hereafter be accompanied by their nationality. It is requested that our foreign subscribers receiving the paper by mail only will kindly furnish us with such information by using the following blank at once.

Date ....

Nationality ....

Name ....

Address ....

AUSTRALIANS ASKING PLANES FOR MALAYA

Singapore's Plight Seen Menace To Homeland—War on Japan Given Approval

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 16.—Following the announcement that Japanese forces have landed on the island of Borneo, the Australian Government has requested the home Government in London to send immediately large reinforcements of aircraft to Singapore, a London Times report from Melbourne received here disclosed today.

The Australian Government reportedly stressed the importance of Malayan defense and pointed out that the British air force in Singapore is numerically small and insufficient to protect British ground forces.

The Australian Parliament has unanimously approved a bill for declaration of war against Japan, according to a Canberra report received here today.

The bill was said to have been introduced in Parliament by Mr. John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia.

Simultaneously, the Parliament recognized that for the defense of its territory, Australia aligns itself with the United States and England, the report said.

Home Defense First

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, December 17.—The Australian Government has sent an urgent appeal to Prime Minister Churchill asking for the immediate reinforcement of the British forces in Malaya. A cable report from Melbourne printed in the "Times" states that the Australian Government has made such a request because the number of British planes near Singapore was entirely insufficient for the ground forces. Since the defense of Singapore was extremely important for the safety of Australia the dispatch of additional British planes to Malaya is being considered imperative. The anxiety prevailing at the present in Australia had become acute even before the news of the Japanese landing on British Borneo had become known.

The British propaganda reports alleging that more Australian troops would be sent to the Near East are greatly contradictory to actual facts. On the contrary, a cable dispatch from Canberra to U.P. in London declares that the Australian Government had already ordered Australian troops, especially officers, to return from North Africa immediately, because the home troops, especially the air force, must be reinforced. The reports add that the time has now come when Australia needs its best men for the defense of the home country. It was therefore completely out of the question to send active troops or part of its militia abroad.

190 KILLED, 164 HURT IN TAIWAN TEMBLOR

Southeast Area Hit Early Wednesday Morning—Communications Disrupted

Leaving in its wake a toll of 190 persons killed, 164 injured and 612 houses destroyed, a heavy earthquake rocked the southeastern part of Taiwan early Wednesday morning. A bulletin issued by the Overseas Ministry at 5 p.m. the same day said:

"A heavy earthquake was felt at 4:20 a.m. today in the Kagi district, Tainan Province, Taiwan. According to reports available thus far, 190 people have been killed, 164 injured and 612 houses completely demolished. Some damage was caused to the railway, telephone and telegraphic services, but they are expected to be restored within today."

Meantime, Overseas Minister Hiroya Ino at 4:35 p.m. Wednesday proceeded to the Imperial Palace and submitted a detailed report to the Throne concerning the disaster in Taiwan. He retired from the Palace 20 minutes later.

Concerning the earthquake, the Central Meteorological Observatory at 2 p.m. the same day published the following bulletin:

"A considerably strong earthquake was felt throughout the island of Taiwan at about 4:20 a.m. today. A shock of medium degree was felt in Tainan and weak shocks in Taihoku, Taichu and Takao. The seismic center is believed to be in the vicinity of Kagi. The quake was quite similar to that of April 21, 1935 in force."

Telephonic messages obtained here from Taiwan have disclosed that a heavy earthquake rocked the southeastern part of the island at 5:20 a.m. Wednesday, as a result of which some 190 persons were killed and more than 160 injured seriously or slightly, reports Domei.

According to reports received by the Police Department of the Government-General of Taiwan up to noon, says the message, the severe earthquake caused 612 houses to collapse completely and 91 others to be damaged.

The seismic center of the disastrous earthquake is reported to have been near the city of Kagi in Tainan Province.

Railway traffic has been disrupted between the Takao and Tainan sections. Telephone service was also paralyzed at various places, it was added.

U.S. Rubber Program

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—The United States' program for self-sufficiency in rubber will be pushed to completion despite the war in the Pacific, the United States Department of Agriculture declared today, Havas reports from Washington.

Diet Ends 2-Day Work With War Resolution; Closing Rites Today

(Continued From Page 1)

ican and British influences from Greater East Asia.

The stalwart political leader ended his historic speech in the following strain:

War to Free East Asia

"The aim of the Greater East Asia War is to free the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of Greater East Asia from the American and British yoke, thereby assisting in the construction of a new order based on justice for the 2,100,000,000 inhabitants of the globe. The people have made up their minds to die, doing their duties as subjects of a nation battling against forces which would stand in the way of the performance of Japan's mission of contributing to world peace through the construction of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

There was a thunderous applause which reverberated in the chamber as Mr. Yamazaki finished speaking.

The resolution was put to a standing vote.

Presently the whole House rose, thereby stamping the approval of the nation's people on the document.

Then Premier Hideki Tojo was seen leaving his seat.

Tojo Addresses House

Amidst thunderous applause he mounted the rostrum to reply to the House's action in behalf of the Government.

He told the House:

"The Government fully indorses the principle underlying the resolution just adopted by the House. We now have full knowledge of the grim determination of the people, and feel reassured. The House may rest assured that the Government will make redoubled efforts toward the attainment of the objective of the current war so that His Majesty's heart may be set at ease."

The House then went into a recess.

The gist of Mr. Yamazaki's speech follows:

"The war declared by Japan against the United States and Britain is a war of justice and righteousness commanded by Heaven, and the entire nation is prepared for a protracted warfare and ready to suffer whatever trials and tribulations until the final victory is won.

"The brilliant war results achieved by the Imperial Army and Navy at the outset of the war have startled the whole world and at the same time profoundly inspired the Japanese nation. It is not too much to say that the foundation has been laid for total destruction of the United States and Britain and for a broad advance of the Japanese Empire to realize its lofty ideals.

Don't Belittle Enemy

"However, both the United States and Britain possess vast resources, and their tenacious will to maintain the position as the last battery of the old order of the world cannot be belittled. It is a foregone conclusion that the present war will be a protracted affair. Manifold difficulties and obstacles will have to be encountered before a coup-de-grace is given them. I should like to warn that the Japanese nation should not be exalted by the signal victories attained at the outset of the conflict. The nation needs to 'tighten the laces of our helmets' with strong determination to defy whatever trials and tribulations that may confront us.

"The people pay deep respect to the Government for the attitude it assumed and actions it took during the negotiations with the United States. I am convinced that the whole nation unconditionally supports the Government with all the fidelity and faithfulness it has for the State, in prosecuting the war. It is my belief that the Government places unrestricted confidence in the nation which is willing readily to sacrifice its whole being for the country. It is most urgent for the Army, Navy, the Government and people in complete unity to march forward toward the realization of the aim of the war.

"History of mankind has evolved through war, and has always been for the emancipation of mankind. The great movement for the emancipation of mankind from the medieval shackles gave birth to modern civilization. Likewise the current disturbances of the world constitute a war to destroy the shackles of the British and American domination of the world thereby to establish the justice of the world firmly, and at the same time to construct a new order of the world. The present war indeed is a thing logically demanded by the history of mankind.

"True, the Greater East Asian war is a holy war to free the 1,000 million Asiatic people from the domination of Britain and the United States which are the common enemies of mankind, and at the same time to bring forth a rosy new order for the 2,100 million population of the world."

Seeks Chile Presidency

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—Oscar Sehnake, Chilean Minister of Development, has resigned his post in order to present himself as a candidate for presidency of the country, according to a report received here from Santiago today.

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

SINGAPORE NATIVES DOUBT BRITISH TALK

Japanese Consul-General Describes Conditions in Area Prior to Recent Departure

The Chinese and natives in Singapore are not convinced that Japan is economically out despite the persistent British propaganda to that effect, according to the former Consul-General Ken Tsurumi now staying at Shanghai, in a telephone talk with the Hochi Shimbun.

Q. Mr. Tsurumi, will you give us a bird's-eye-view of the situation in Singapore just before the war began?

A. Before the war, Singapore, which was under the impression that a clash with Japan was inevitable, was feverishly engaged in military preparations. Barbed wire entanglements were being constructed all along the coast. About 10 days before I left, the Britons were pegging the territory on the eastern coast of Singapore with large poles over an area 15 feet deep.

The air force there was also holding intense maneuvers. However, they are nothing compared to the maneuvers which the Japanese fliers have to go through. The pilots take to the air for about two to three hours and engage in sham combat and spend the rest of the day in rugby or running around the track field. No drills are held at night.

Japanese Were Watched

The authorities kept a sharp lookout on the movements of the Japanese in Singapore. For instance, when I applied for a passport to leave the country, the authorities dilly-dallied for a long time and wouldn't give me the permit.

Again, to go through an area where the Singapore forces were stationed, it was necessary to obtain a permit from the police, but the permit was rarely granted.

The Japanese residing in Kuantan off the coast of which the Prince of Wales was sunk, were ordered to get out of the region just before I left. When they left, they were trailed by British plainclothesmen. When I left Singapore, I was also subjected to such surveillance. I wasn't permitted to leave the station platform when I had to change cars on the way.

Q. What are some of the propaganda methods employed by the British in Singapore?

A. Since Alfred Duff-Cooper, Chancellor of the Duch of Lancaster came to Singapore there has been a transformation in the propaganda machine. A powerful radio station has been set up which at present is very busy refuting reports from Japan.

Some of the propaganda that the British have been trying to put over include versions about the weakness of the Japanese economic system and food shortages. For instance, reports are circulated to the effect that the past world developments have put a strain on the economic machine in Japan. They report that the Japanese are having cat and dog meat for dinner and that when the clothes come back from the laundry, they look as if they came out of a scrimmage.

However, the Chinese and natives in Singapore are not convinced. In the first place, they ask, how could the Japanese produce so many rayon piecegoods and other cloth at such a cheap price, if Japan was economically prostrate "Democracy! Democracy!" the British shout but what is democratic about prohibiting us from buying cheap goods from Japan, the Chinese and natives, query.

One of the things against which the Japanese must guard themselves is British and American propaganda. The British and the Americans are past masters in fostering illiteracy and keeping down the culture of the natives.

Q. What is the actual strength of the Malay air force?

A. I can't divulge this at the moment but the British have quite an air force in Malaya. However, I don't think that they are a match for the Japanese.

Can't Hold Out

Former Consul-General at Singapore, Ken Tsurumi, who left Singapore November 28 as one of the last men in the evacuation arrived at Fukuoka Wednesday by way of Bangkok, Saigon, Hanoi, Canton and Shanghai, reports Domei. Mr. Tsurumi said to Domei as follows:

"I learned the news of Japan's war declaration, while at Hanoi on the morning of December 8. At Singapore there are still many Japanese under new Consul-General Okamoto and Consul Shimanuki. I have learned the consulate members were imprisoned and all the Japanese residents detained. The British authorities there had been bringing heavy pressure to bear on the Japanese and strengthening the Japan-encirclement camp.

"Rumors were flying fast there and the natives were held under apprehension that war would break out. They are underestimating Japan's strength and were recklessly making propaganda that Malaya had completed war preparations against Japan. Chinese in the Malay Peninsula number about 2,500,000 and those at Singapore about 400,000. They are beginning to realize the need of cooperation between Japan and China, stopping the conflict with Japan immediately.

"It is supposed that these Chinese must have been amazed at Japan's overwhelming victory at the initial stage of the war and that they are being highly disturbed. They are destined to depart from Britain and the United States gradually. The defensive equipment of Singapore, even though it is perfect, will not be able to withstand the onset of deadly Japanese troops, now that no reinforcement can be expected from the outside."

Going to America

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—Reliable but unconfirmed reports received here today from London stated that the British Government has decided to send a "huge" military mission to the United States. The mission will include high ranking army, navy and air force officers, the report stated.

Luang Pradist Nominated

Domei

BANGKOK, December 17.—Finance Minister Luang Pradist was nominated a member of the Council of Regency under the date of December 16, being relieved of this office.

British General Captured

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 17.—A British Brigadier-General and several hundred men were taken prisoner West of Tobruk in the course of German and Italian counter-attacks.

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled In Pot Stills And Aged In Wood
SUNTORY WHISKY

All Kinds of Tokyo Products for your souvenirs, Visit our Tokyo Shohinkwan!
Retail Sales Office for Industrial Art Objects Specially Manufactured for export.
SPECIALTIES:
Ivory, Silverware, Embroidery, Pearls
2nd floor Marunouchi Building
TOKYO SHOHIN KWAN
(TOKYO COMMERCIAL MUSEUM)

THE SCHOOL OF JAPANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
3 of 9 Shiba Park, Tel: Shiba 3866
芝區芝公園九號地三 日語文化學校
School Office Opens for Registration Every day 9 a.m.—5 p.m.
Classes of Different Stages of Advancement
Individual Instruction Available
Special Classes for American-born Japanese
JAPANESE LANGUAGE

FOR Influenza TRY COLD TABLET
Patented: England, U.S.A., Japan

COLD TABLET
Specific for Cold
Fortify yourself against "cold attacks" with
COLD TABLET
when you have a chill, or fear "cold attacks."
It is an ideal medicine to cure cold by sterilizing influenza germs, producing no ill effect.
Sold at Mitsukoshi Department Store, Brett's Pharmacy (Ginza), M. Saito Pharmacy (Marubuil), and all drug stores.
TOKYO SEIYAKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA
5th Floor, Tohtaku Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Ginza 203

First Class
GENTLEMAN'S HAIR DRESSING SALON
YONEKURA
3 Ginza Nishi 6-chome,
(next to Alaska, Kodak Bldg.)
Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Tel. 57-1538

KAWANA HOTEL
TEL. ITO 358-9

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0629

PROPRE
PROPRE
Makes Nice and Clean Shaves
T. MOCHIZUKI SHOTEN

PEARLS
Mikimoto cultivated pearls
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO—GINZA ST.
IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE
KOBE—MOTOMACHI ST.

When in Kobe
Stay in Quiet Surroundings
At Kobe's finest hotel
Completely Refurnished
Every Room with Bath and Phone
Rates from Yen 7.00 up
High Standard of Cuisine
Excellent Table d'Hote Meals.
TOR HOTEL, KOBE
Cable Address: Tor Kobe A. MILDNER, Manager

MAGNESIA

RIKEN
Efficiency Depends Upon Health While Normal Elimination is Essential to Health
RIKEN Magnesia Prevents Habitual Constipation and Excessive Acid of Dyspepsia, and Greatly Promotes the Appetite.
RIKEN Magnesia before retiring prevents constipation—quickly, safely, pleasantly. There's nothing like it to regulate the body functions because it leaves your stomach undisturbed and it is mild and gentle without over-action.
Easy to use, pleasant to take. No fuss, no bother. No nausea or cramps yet thorough and effective. Except for the pleasant relief you enjoy you scarcely realize that you've taken it.
Its gentle action does not irritate the intestinal tract as it subtly neutralizes harmful stomach acids (superior to bicarbonate of soda) in cases of indigestion.
Sold at all drug stores and pharmacies
400 c.c. (approximately enough for 40 administrations) ¥1.20
Manufactured by RIKAGAKU KENKYU-JO
Sole Agent: TAMAOKI SHOTEN, LTD. Nihombashi, Tokyo

SHANGHAI ARRESTS TERRORISM CHIEFS

Chungking Fostered 'Blue Shirt' Gang Being Wiped Out By Peace Corps

In pursuance of its policy of dragging on the war, Chungking is carrying on the underhand strategy of obstructing the Peace Movement. The "Blue Shirts" are charged with the foul mission of murdering Peace Comrades. In the past, assassinations were reported in Shanghai almost daily and, as a result everyone connected with the Peace Movement running a serious risk to personal safety. However, as a result of many months' investigations, the Shanghai office of the Department of Investigation and Statistics succeeded in arresting the leaders of the "Blue Shirts" in Shanghai. This is most heartening as it will not only reduce the threat to the personal safety of the Peace Comrades but stabilize the peace and order of the city. We must congratulate the Peace Comrades and the people in Shanghai for such arrests, says an article by the Central Press Service of China.

Statistics show that the "Blue Shirts" were responsible for more than 105 assassinations the article continues. Among the victims, 68 were Chinese and 37 Japanese, including Peace Comrades, police officers, Government officials, lawyers, workers, athletes and newspapermen. Those murders have not hindered the development of the Peace Movement, but have, on the contrary encouraged and promoted the Peace Movement, Chungking has thus made a serious mistake.

Killings Unfruitful

Indeed, the news agency says, the situation is precisely the same as described by Chen Kung-Su:

"Political activity has certain theories and circumstances for its background and cannot be stopped by killing a few persons. The Peace Movement is the natural result of the present situation arising from the Sino-Japanese War. It cannot be stopped by assassination. In Shanghai alone in the past two years, hundreds of Peace Comrades were killed but this failed to stop the Peace Movement. On the contrary, the Peace Movement has become stronger and the Peace Comrades are more solidly united."

From this, we can see that Chungking has failed to stop the Peace Movement by assassinations. The Indian leader, Ghandi, said:

"Force is the activity of a brute. Persuasion is the only right method to be adopted by human beings. Therefore, the strongest weapon is not to kill and the best virtue is also not to kill."

Although we are not disciples of Ghandi, we are sympathetic with him in advocating such a principle against brute force. If Chungking understood this, they would not have organized the "Blue Shirts."

Only Increases Trouble

Chungking is utilizing the terrorists to kill the Japanese, which will only increase hatred and revenge. It fails to realize that the death of one Japanese civilian, or...Japanese soldier will have the effect of aggravating the sufferings of millions of Chinese people in the occupied areas. This reminds us of the killing of one German officer which caused the death of 100 Frenchmen. and, as a result, Marshal Petain appealed earnestly to the French people to stop assassinations.

He pointed out that assassination would do more harm to the French people than to the Germans. The French Vice-Premier appealed also to the French people. We can understand and sympathize with Marshal Petain and we hope that our people can understand the situation in China which is not different from that of France. All Chinese should know that assassination will do harm to the Chinese, and should refrain from engaging in such senseless activities.

In conclusion, let us quote the words of Chen Kung-Su: "In the long history of the Chinese nation, peace reigned for hundreds of years at a time and there was no prolonged warfare. Although there are causes for China and Japan to fight, peace must come. This is the iron rule which cannot be altered. It is regrettable that China was fooled by the Communists in the beginning and is now dominated by the British and American Governments and continuing the policy of resisting to the end.

Political Situation Worse

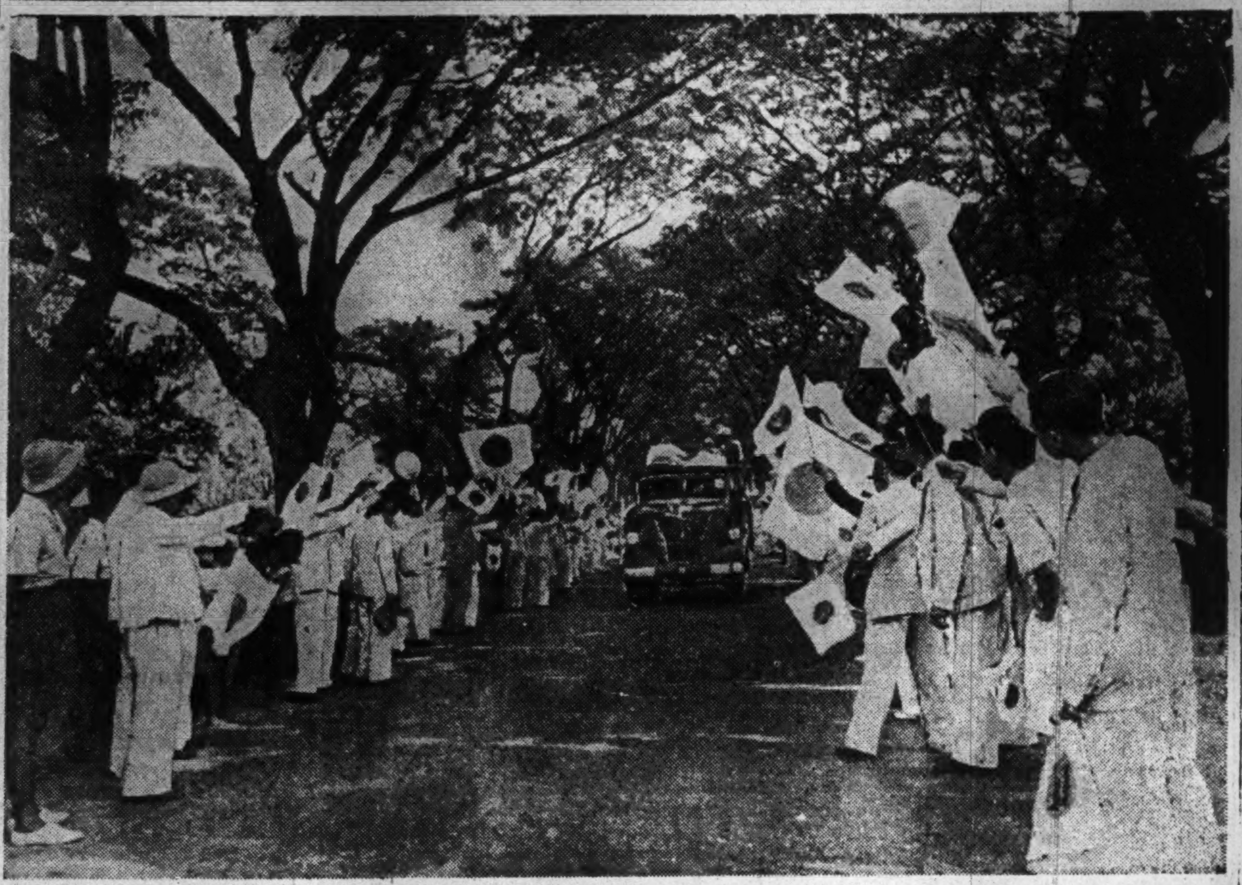
"As a result, not only has our economic system become bankrupt but our political condition has become worse and worse. The people are suffering more and more and the very foundation of the nation may be shaken. . . I personally oppose strongly the immoral practice of assassination which instills fear into the minds of the general public. It is a pity that so many of our good citizens have been killed. I want to advise the public to realize the situation and they must know that one less man killed means one more degree of our strength preserved there is chance for national regeneration. Our people should understand clearly the mistake of assassination and should stop Chungking from carrying on such underhand activities. They should place confidence in the policy of Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction so that nationwide peace may be attained and our heavy task accomplished."

Kwangsi Province Raided

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA, December 16.—Japanese Army Air Force today raided Lungchow, a strategic point in Kwangsi Province, and heavily bombed enemy military establishments, causing great damage. It is further reported that fire were started at several points in the city of Lungchow.

Cordial Welcome By Thai People



On December 8, the same day Japan declared war on America and Britain, an agreement was signed between Japan and Thailand permitting the Imperial Forces into Thailand. Japanese Forces immediately made their peaceful entry into Bangkok after given orders. Shown in above photo are the Thai people displaying their strong affection for Japan by welcoming the Imperial Forces with the Rising Sun flags.

SUBMARINES' ROLE IN WAR DESCRIBED

Miyako Points Out England in 1917 Almost Starved by German U-Boats

Submarines are playing a very active role in modern war, not only in destroying enemy warships, but also in sinking merchantmen and thus crippling trade and transportation facilities. The Miyako reviews the importance of submarine activity and at the same time urges the people to exert efforts for further developing ocean transportation facility, foreign trade and shipbuilding industry.

"Recently the Information Offices of both the Army and Navy announced that the whole nation should take sufficient caution as there was indication that enemy submarines were approaching the sea near Japan. This announcement is believed to have been made by the Army and Navy authorities for intensifying the attitude of the people who may become too optimistic, drunk with the great success gained at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia," say the Miyako. "This warning is quite important to Japan, a sea nation. The activity of submarines is not only a strategic question, but also affects seriously the economic condition of the nation, and particularly its production capacity.

England Was Near Starvation

"At the time of the former European War, it is well-known that England, an island country, was about to be utterly ruined as the supply route was entirely cut off by the activity of German submarines. That is to say in 1918, Germany had 120,000 who were members of the crews of submarines, but Britain had to employ 770,000 men or six times the German submarine crews, for defending against German submarines and for constructing new ships to replace those sunk by submarines. The total quantity of gunpowders and explosives used by guns, torpedoes, mines and depth charges of British merchantmen and auxiliary ships for hunting German submarines reached 54,896 tons, or equal to the annual production of the greatest German gun-powder plant.

"Because of the activity of German submarines, England was unable to obtain wool from Australia and wheat from Canada, and consequently her entire industry was suspended. She was therefore obliged to place railways and shipping lines under the State operation, though she is a country of free competition. Thus England faced starvation, and First Lord of Admiralty Churchill had to declare hysterically.

Steel for More Ships

"I must reduce the production of steel for shells by several hundred thousand tons, although the facilities for their production are completed, fuses are ready, guns are manufactured, and gun crews are fully organized. It is because shipping bottoms are short, and that is why we cannot manufacture steel for shells."

"For meeting this situation there were invented depth charge and hydrophone, though not perfect.

"Of course the case of England at the time of the last European war should not be compared with us who have now gained the control of the Pacific. But it is absolutely necessary for the very life of Japan to maintain the safety of the trade routes in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Thus even from the standpoint of the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the people of the rising Japan must devote themselves to the development of ocean transportation, foreign trade and shipbuilding."

Pantelleria Raising Figs, Olives, Grapes Valued by Italians as 'Little Gibraltar'

Almost in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea's 100-mile bottleneck between Sicily and Tunisia juts the rugged, volcanic island of Pantelleria, known as Italy's "Little Gibraltar."

Pantelleria's location is as strategic as when the ancient Romans and Carthaginians fought for its possession. Mediterranean shipping between Gibraltar and Egypt must pass close to it, through the narrowest passageway along that route.

The island, roughly twice the size of Manhattan Island in New York City, was heavily fortified by the Italians in 1937 as a counterweight to British Malta, about 150 miles to the southeast. Pantelleria is little more than 60 miles from southwestern Sicily and 44 miles from the African coast.

The 2,700-foot volcano which forms the island's central feature is quiet, but simmering volcanic fires make their underground presence known through hot mineral springs and steaming fissures in the rocks. The irregular coast is steep, with only one good harbor at the island's principal settlement.

Raising figs, olives, grapes, and vegetables in the fertile soil provides a livelihood for many of Pantelleria's 10,000 residents, who find that lack of fresh water is the island's chief disadvantage.

Remains of huts and pottery have convinced scientists that prehistoric tribes of Neolithicmen lived on Pantelleria. The Phoenicians used the island as a way station on their sea trips to Carthage and Spain from the eastern end of the Mediterranean. About 12 centuries ago Arabs killed the island's Christian population, but were driven out by Sicilians 400 years later.

Calls on Argentine Chief

Domei

BUENOS, AIRES, December 16.—Dr. Edmund Freiherr von Thermann, German Ambassador to Argentina, today was received by acting-President Ramon Castillo, when the two are believed to have discussed Argentina's attitude regarding German assets in this country.

DE LUXE

POMGEE

TOILET ARTICLES

FACE POWDER

Same high quality as

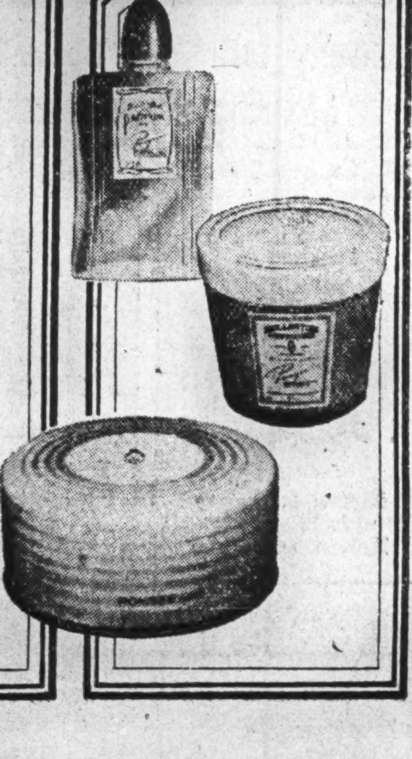
COTY

SISTER LINES

Lipsticks, Fard Rouge, Perfume, Eau De Cologne, Cosmetics, Etc.

N. OKAMOTO SHOTEN LTD.

KYOBASHI, TOKYO



HOUSE PUSHES BILL FOR 2-OCEAN FLEET

Terrific Toll on U.S. Navy by Japanese Causes Fright In Washington

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—Feeling the immediate need of a two-ocean fleet, due to Japan's overwhelming naval assault over the American fleet in the Pacific, the United States Lower House Naval Affairs Committee has authorized a bill to expand the fleet to cover two oceans, according to a special Washington cable received here today.

This decision was said to have been reached following the Navy's request for a reduction in tonnage of warships from 900,000 to 150,000 tons.

Although the new measure leaves the types of ships to be constructed to the discretion of the President and the Navy Department, the report said that Carl Vinson, Democrat Representative from Georgia and Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, told press correspondents that this does not necessarily mean that the United States will abandon the idea of battleships.

Mr. Vinson's statement that, "after careful reexamination of the United States immediate needs, the navy has decided upon smaller ships since battleships take longer to build," has been interpreted by well-informed quarters to indicate America's immediate need for ships to replace those sunk and damaged by the Japanese naval and air forces, the report said.

May Extend Draft Age

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—In view of the critical situation confronting the United States following the disastrous defeats suffered at the hands of the Japanese naval and air forces in the Pacific, the House Military Affairs Committee has approved the Conscription Expansion Bill calling for registration of all men between the ages of 18 to 60 years, it was reported from Washington today.

The bill also will make eligible for active service all males between 21 and 44 years of age, the report said.

President Roosevelt may ask the Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate to reduce the minimum age of selectees for the United States army from 21 to 19, Havas reliably reported from Washington today.

The reduction would permit the enlisting of 2,400,000 additional conscripts in America's forces, the Havas report said.

PARIS BEAUTE

Tamuracho 4-chome, Shiba

Tel. Shiba 43-4349

Special Facial Massage and Manicure for X'mas Holidays Permanent Wave, Styled in the mode of Winter, that You will Enjoy Having.

Tokyo New Grand

RESTAURANT

Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo

Tel. Ginza (57) 1350, 5657

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Rate: 5 sen per word per insertion, ¥1 minimum.

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

COUPLE wants cook-amah, English speaking, clean and honest, good wages. Apply Box 407, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FIRST-CLASS cook-amah, middle-aged and absolutely reliable, wanted by German bachelor, Shibuya, Tokyo. Second amah available. Reply Box 415, Japan Times, Tokyo.

ITALIAN diplomat wants experienced clean honest cook. Reply with references to Box 414, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG, efficient Japanese lady with knowledge of English, typewriting and preferably accountancy wanted for office routine work in a foreign firm in Tokyo. State particulars to Box 408, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

HALF-DAY work wanted by Japanese woman, experienced in general office work at foreign firms, knows typewriting. Box 416, Japan Times, Tokyo.

LADY typist seeks position, experienced in office routine work. Box 411, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WELL experienced amah, with good references, seeks position, speaks English, apply Miss Baba, c/o Mrs. Shima Fukushima, 115, 3-chome, Uyenomachi, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

YOUNG non-designated foreign girl seeks immediate position. Experienced in stenography and accounting. Box 403, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

BY single German gentleman, 2-3 rooms or apartment, furnished, near the center of Tokyo. Kindly write to Box 417, Japan Times, Tokyo or telephone to Aoyama 36-4747.

FOREIGN house with at least 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Send particulars with plan to Millot, 15, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tel. Mita 4436 or Nihombashi 2903.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

URGENTLY furnished room or house by Swiss gentleman. Box 413, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

HOUSE furnished completely including silver and linen, suitable for bachelor. Apply Suzuki, 60, 2-chome, Ichibei-cho, Azabu-ku.

TWO-STORY Japanese house, suitable for foreigners, fully furnished including silvers, 9 rooms, city water, gas, bath, modern conveniences, high location, large garden, sunny. Kiyota, 25 Daimachi, Akasaka-ku.

For Sale

BY non-designated foreigner. R.C.A. large cabinet size combination electric radio-gramophone, 22 tubes, with record printer. Send written offers. Box 566, Japan Times, Yokohama.

DOUBLE studio bed, gateleg table, chairs, ice box, overstuffed chair, etc. Mrs. Fujikawa, 151 Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku.

WILSON golf club set, Columbia electric phonographs, piano, for immediate sale. Telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

Wanted to Buy

F. L. NEHER: Roentgen, Verlag Braun and Schneider, published in Muenchen, wanted immediately. Slightly damaged accepted. High price paid. Write to Tennensha, 2, Kyobashi 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel. 2-6426 c/o Kamakuraya.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama. Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

General

FLORISTS

CUT and potted flowers. Fresh from our own nursery. Bouquets and wreaths of natural and artifical flowers. Prompt delivery. Takeuchi Florist 47 Tansumachi, Azabu-ku. Tel Akasaka 48-0877 4710, 4824.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS

USED phonographs and records—sold bought or exchanged. Write or telephone Melody-sha, a reliable store, 12 3-chome, Ogawa-machi, Kanda-ku, on side street off Sumitomo Bank, Surugadaishita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 1-chome, Motomachi, Nakaku, Yokohama, Tel. 2-3901. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

UNDERTAKERS

FUNERAL services will be arranged by the Tokyo Hanawa Sosai Co., Ltd., 6 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Kudan 33-4320, 3469. All legal formalities including applications to police station for death certificates will be taken care of. Tents and other requirements will be furnished gratis. Will also arrange motorcars, priests, church and graveyard. No tips required.

Wanted to Buy

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, Electrolas, radio-phonographs, pianos, organs, sewing machines, washers, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, accordions, electric razors, foreign furniture, used or new, wanted. Highest price offered. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANO or grand piano wanted. Tezuka, 383, Koenji, 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

TYPEWRITERS, calculating machines, foreign furniture, safes, electric refrigerators, golf sets, carpets, radio-phonopraphs, wanted. Attractive prices offered. Please write or phone to J. Narikawa Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kanda 25-1988.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Nakaku, Yokohama, Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Instruction

GERMAN, English conversation and grammar. Also Japanese for beginners by young foreigner educated in Germany and England. Box 334, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG lady gives French and English lessons. Moderate terms. Please apply Box 565, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Hire

GRAND piano, well-known German make, black, in good condition, to guaranteed responsible party, ¥40 monthly. Box 412, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai (formerly the Yokohama Office of Tokyo Piano Shokai), 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

WANTED to buy foreign style house of 5-7 rooms in Tokyo or Yokohama. Please phone to Kyobashi 56-1455.

Board and Lodging

TOKYO—Two furnished foreign rooms with meals. ¥200 monthly. Box 404, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. (Graduate U.S.C. & U. of Penn.). Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. (Graduate Maryland Univ.). Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5 chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2063.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0348.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer Branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi Station besides Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours, until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daichisogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 3-9 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

On Stage And Silver Screen

Top: The world famous Bunraku Puppeteers are in town again. They are currently performing at the Shimbashi Embujo before a packed house nightly. Eizo, Bungoro, and Monjuro and other popular manipulators are appearing daily. Lower: A scene from the German war picture "Die Deutsche Wehrmacht" to be released at the Hogakuza next week.

AMERICAN PICTURES GONE FROM MARKET

War of Greater East Asia Stops Showing of Films After 20 Years' Run

American pictures have finally disappeared from the local silver screens with the result of the outbreak of the war with the United States and Britain on December 8, says Domei. The representatives of the branch offices of eight American Motion Picture Companies, including Paramount, MGM, 20th Century-Fox, Warner Brothers, Universal, Columbia, United Artists and RKO, have made up their mind to close office, and have decided to withdraw applications for obtaining permission for distribution filed at the Home Ministry according to the motion picture law. Thus the history of American films in Japan after more than 20 years since the establishment of various companies concerned has come to an end.

The culture picture producing section of the Toho has completed "Kimi wa Sojushi ni Nareruka" (Could You Become a Pilot?), which was directed by Yoshinobu Inaba with cameras by Yoshio Kita. The picture deals with aviation science and was supported by the military aviation headquarters.

Kenji Mizoguchi, Ko Shimizu, Yasujiro Ozu, Tomotaka Tazaka, Kajiro Yamamoto and Yasujiro Shimazu, six noted directors, have been made judges to select four movie scripts out of 284 which were collected last month by the Japan Motion Picture Magazine Association with the support of the Board of Information.

The Mizunaka Eiga will produce six culture pictures, three of which have been recently completed. They are "Kosakusen" (A Repair Ship), "Taika Renga" (Fire-Proof Brick), and "Saiki no Oka" (Restoration Hill). Those now in production are "Kokusan no Mura" (Village Devoting to Imperial Rule Assistance), "Niwatori no Apato" (Hens' Apartment House), and "Undo to Taikaku" (Sports and Physical Constitution).

Having completed the preparations in line with the establishment of the wartime structure, the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company has raised the contribution of ¥10,000. The leading actors and actresses recently were sent to the War and Navy Ministries to donate ¥5,000 each.

Shigeo Nango, newcomer of the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company, has been assigned the leading role in "Hana Saku Gotoku" (Like Flower Blooms), a Shochiku's ambitious picture, which went into production of late with Kenkichi Hara directing. Kinuko Wakagi, Hideo Fujino have supporting roles.

"Hogei" (Whale-Fishing) by Toho, "Atarashiki Tsubasa" (New Wings) and "Sensha" (Tanks) by Riken, "Take" (Bamboo) by Shochiku, and "Denkyu" (Electric Lamp) by Toa Hassei are the culture features among those which are scheduled to be sent to French Indo-China as the first shipment by the South Seas Motion Picture Association. The production of the French version of these films has been started.

All motion picture theaters have been permitted by the Metropolitan Police Board to open their doors at 9 a.m. during the New Year holidays from January 1 to 7, and on January 15-17, although no special arrangement was allowed for the exhibition hour during the year-end season.

Under the support of the Board of Information and Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Hogakuza, Taishokan and Musashinokan, three leading theaters of the Shochiku banner, will hold a special program of motion pictures on December 22 when all box-office returns will be sent to the national defense fund.

With the War of Greater East Asia having been launched, employes of the Nikkatsu recently started a campaign to raise the construction fund of warplanes.

The Tokyo Amusement Enterprises Association donated ¥10,000 to the Ministry of War and another ¥10,000 to the Ministry of Navy early this week.

In celebration of the completion of Rakutenchi (a playground with cinema houses and other establishment of outdoor games) in Asakusa park, the Shochiku Company will invite all members of the families of those who are now at the fighting front in China for five days from December 25 when a group of screen stars at the Ofuna studio will entertain the visitors.

Ichimaru, popular singer of Japanese balled songs and artists of the Victor Talking Machine Company of Japan, will be the guest player in "Otoko no Hanamichi" (Man's Flowery Way), a melodrama, now under production by Toho with Masashiro Makino directing. Ichimaru will play the role of geisha. Kazuo Hasegawa and Roppa Furukawa have the male leads.

With Kingoro Yanagiya and Suzuko Yamane in the starring roles, "Wagaya wa Tanoshi" (My Sweet Home), a semi-comic screen play, has been completed by Toho under the direction of Nobuo Aoyagi.

The Shinko Cinema Production Company has begun work on the location of several scenes in "Haru Tokarazu" (Spring Is Not Far Off), a feature picture. A group of mechanics was sent to Ohito mining district in Izu Peninsula recently to shoot the scenes which will be used as background of the picture.

The Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company, which is now endeavoring to finish the shooting of "Kaze Kaoru Niwa" (A Garden of Fragrant Breeze), has started preparations for the production of four feature pictures in order to release them next spring. They are "Gogatsu no Hana" (May Flower) by Takeo Yanai, "Minami no Kaze" (Southern Wind) by Tadao Ikeda, "Onna no Te" (Woman's Hand) by Hiroshi Shimizu, and "Taiyo to Bara" (The Sun and Rose) by Fusao Hayashi.

"Joi no Kiroku" (Diary of a Woman Doctor), a Shochiku picture, has been endorsed by the Ministry of Welfare. It is the story of a woman physician who devoted herself practicing in villages without doctor.

The Shinko Cinema Production Company has announced it will release two feature motion pictures early next spring. They are "Yamayuri" (A Gold-Banded Lily), and "Kakeyo Giongo" (Flying Wings).

"Shippu Basha" (Flying Coach) is nearing completion by Daito under direction of Masafusa Kozaki. The featured roles are taken by Yoichi Miyahara, Kikuko Tachibana, Itoji Koto and Kusuo Abe. The picture will be one of the chief offerings for January release on local screens.

"Honen Matsuri (Harvest Festival), a picture produced by the Korai Motion Picture Association in Chosen, has been approved by the censors of the Government-General of Chosen as suitable for showing before children under the age of 14. This is the first time that the Chosenese picture authorized by the officials after a motion picture law was enforced there.

Under the support of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Toho has completed the production of "Kogen Nogyo" (Table-Land Farming), a culture picture with cameras by Saburo Fukuda. The actual scenes and activities of farming on plains at the foot of Mt. Yatsugatake in Nagano Prefecture have been filmed.

Various motion picture theaters in the capital are now considering closing their doors one to one and a half hour earlier than usual in view of the present prevailing situation.

"Tatakou Nippon Shirizu" (Fighting Japan) is the tentative title of a culture film to be produced by the Japan Eigasha on a grand scale under the order of the Board of Information, which will picture the real figure of the present-day Japan.

Dramatic pictures produced by the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company this year totaled 28, of which six pictures were directed by Hiroshi Shimizu. The second was Ko Sasaki, who directed four films.

The Kyoto studio of the Shinko Cinema Production Company has decided to film "Kamigami no Yoake" (The Dawn of Gods), a screen play by Yoshitaro Taniguchi dealing with the foundation of the Japanese Empire.

Hideko Takamine will be co-starred with Ryo Ikebe in "Kibo no Aozora" (the Blue Skies of Hope), a modern melodrama by Kajiro Yamamoto, which will go into production shortly at Toho. The supporting cast included Musei Tokugawa, Kaoru Futaba, Yuriko Hanabusa and Den Ohinata.

NEW FILM DEPICTS NAZI ARMED MIGHT

'Die Deutsche Wehrmacht' Produced in Germany to Be Shown at Hogaku-za

The rise of the German military might from a defeated and disarmed body to the greatest military power of Europe is depicted in a new picture, "Die Deutsche Wehrmacht," which will be released at the Hogaku-za, Tokyo, from December 23. The picture, which was directed and photographed by Georg Muschner and edited by the German Army Film Section, is presented in Japan through the Nippon Eiga Boeki Company.

A synopsis of the picture is as follows:

In the previous world war, the German army was destroyed beyond reconstruction. The sacrifices of those who burned with patriotic spirit had become nought. Those who had left for the front, accompanied by the cheers of the people, were given a cold reception when they returned. Their dissatisfaction created a political party, a powerful organization, and kindled a revolution. At a time when the misery of the people reached its climax and the national economy was utterly destroyed, Hitler's National-Socialist German Workers Party swept the country like a tempest.

The Reichs President, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, made Hitler the German Chancellor. Upon his assumption of Government, Hitler summoned the first Diet Session at Potsdam.

In 1934, when Field Marshal von Hindenburg succumbed, the united German nation paid its tribute to Hindenburg's spirit. The dignity of Germany's national defensive might was restored. At that moment, Hitler became the Fuehrer of the Third Reich and concurrently the Chancellor of Germany, and as the highest commander of the national defense he acquired all rights of government in his hands.

Germany's young men, who enter the barracks upon leaving the Hitler Jugend, renew the drill and exercise which they received in the youth organization. Thus the spirit of the German Army, Navy, and Air Force, which is permeated with spiritual strength and patriotism, is perfected.

In 1939, on the occasion of the downfall of the Czechoslovakian Republic, a tremendous gap was felt all over the European Continent. In one stroke, Hitler, who rose after 10 years of laborous efforts, turned to the occupation of Poland. In spring, 1940, the important bases on the coast of Norway were occupied, and through the cooperation of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, the coasts of Holland and France were rained with violent bombs.

Everywhere, the advance continued in a terrific onslaught, several hundred thousand prisoners were taken, and Paris was declared a defenseless city. On June 14, the victorious German Army entered Paris.

Thus, Germany, which dominated all the European Continent, from the Dover Strait in the north to the Gulf of Biscay in the south, prepared for the invasion of England.

London's military establishments were destroyed, and the ruin of the principal cities continued. Across the Dover Straits, the German Navy is continuing its violent offensive.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Re-opening of the Imperial Theater as the legitimate playhouse under the management of the Takarazuka Theatrical Company is scheduled to take plase in May or June next year upon completion of extensive repairs to the premises of the Board of Information now occupying the theater, and after its removal to a new building next spring, says the Kokumin. The Shinkokugeki dramatic troupe will probably be housed when the theater reopens next summer because it was this group of players who were obliged to stop their performance at this theater in mid-September last year when the playhouse was turned over for official use. According to plans formulated, the Imperial Theater will be utilized not only by players of the Takarazuka banner but also by Kabuki actors who are now mostly employed by the Shochiku interest.

Uzayemon Ichimura will make a special appearance at the assembly hall of the Naval officers and men in Yokosuka on December 27 and 28. Accompanying him will be about a dozen of Kabuki actors, including Tosshi Sawamura, Kakitsu Ichimura, Tossho Sawamura and Ichizo Ichimura. They will stage "Suzugamori" (Gompachi Meets Chobei), "Yamazaki Kaido" (The Yamazaki Highway), and "Yoichibei Sumika" (Kampei's Sacrifice); the second and third plays being from two popular scenes in "Kanatehon Chushingura" (The Tale of the 47 Ronin). Known as Tachibanaya, Uzayemon is now playing at the Minamiza, Kyoto, and will stop at Yokosuka before returning to Tokyo to prepare for rehearsals of the January performance, now scheduled at the Kabukiza.

The Shochiku Theatrical Company has decided to abolish the selling of reserved tickets at its leading playhouses under the name of actors, the system of which has long been carried on with the establishment of various organizations of theater patrons and those of admirers and supporters of actors. This is found to have caused inconvenience and ill effects on the part of playgoers in general as a considerable large number of good seats were occupied by these organizations before a new performance opened. From January, the purchase of tickets through these channels will not be recognized for any theater party.

All players of the Shochiku, Toho, Yoshimoto and Hakotora amusement enterprises, 70 in number, who have been active of late under the supervision of the Japan Theatrical League to entertain people at farm and fishing villages and workers at various mining industrial districts will have a special training course at the dormitory of the Japan Youth Organization at Koganei, Tokyo, where they will stay for nine days from December 19. Lectures on Japanese drama, technical stage art lighting effect and physical training will be given. A joint performance is promised to be presented at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo in mid-January. The actors of the Yoshimoto will play in "Mangetsu" (A Full Moon) by Sanshiro Tsubaki. Toho players will stage "Tanuki" (Badger) by Yutaka Mafune. "Teppo" (Firearms) by Fuyuo Tochizawa and "Kaho to Chichi" (Family Treasure and Father) by Jiro Sekiguchi will be the offerings for the Shochiku members.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Tokyo Theaters' Association, a voluntary cessation of showing American and British pictures and those produced by other hostile countries has been decided upon together with the completion of immediate establishment of radio apparatus inside the theater to broadcast latest war news for the audience. In this regard, the instruction was immediately communicated to the various theaters and cinema houses in the capital.

"Mongol" is the title of a new grand revue composed by Hideo Utsu as the first version in a series of plays dealing with a story based on the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It will feature the New Year's performance at the local Takarazuka Gekijo, which will house all the star dancers of the Moon Class of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company headed by Otome Amatsu, Kayoko Kumono and Reiko Hatsune. The doors will be opened on January 1 with matinee on Saturdays and Sundays.

The Tatsurokai, a group of dancers under the direction of Tatsuro Kawano, has cancelled its performance, scheduled to be given at the Hibiya Public Hall on December 20. Seiko Takata and her own troupe of dancers, who planned to present a number of new dances at the same hall on December 27, have also cancelled the performance in view of the newly created war situation.

The current bill at the Shinjukuza, a theater in the Shinjuku amusement district, which opened Tuesday for the year-end show, consists of four plays, all new to the audience. They are "Keiri no Zu" (Painting of Chicken and Carp) "Meiji Gannen" (First Year of the Meiji Era), "Rekishi" (History), and "Junensai" (The Tenth Anniversary).

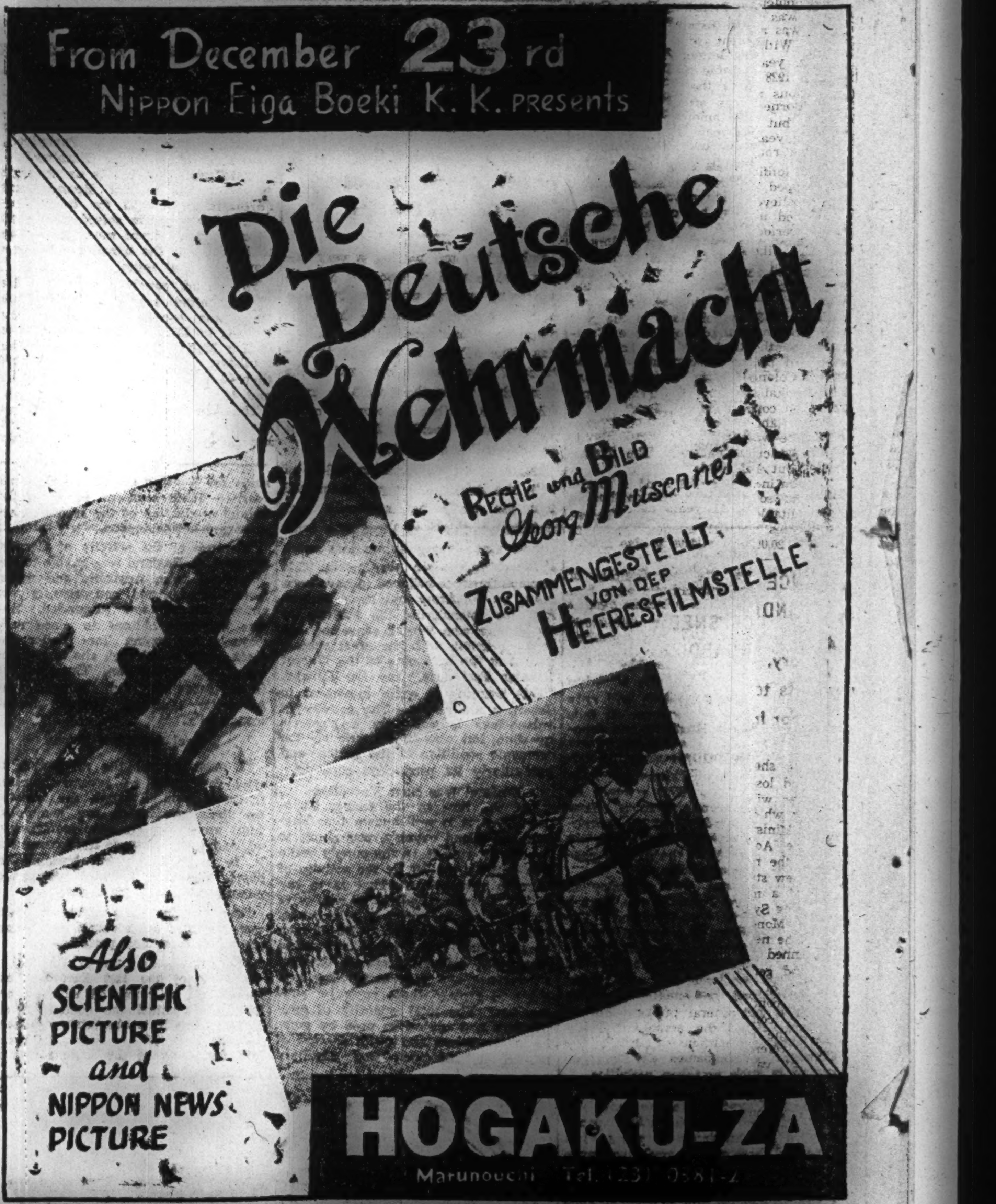
The Geijutsu Shogekijo, a modern dramatic troupe, has announced that it will play at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo for three days from January 5. The program will include two new plays, namely, "Shunshuki" (Spring Melancholy) by Yukiko Miyake, and "Tsumi to Batsu" (Crime and Punishment).

ASAHI NEWS THEATRE
Theater Street, Yokohama

From Dec. 18th to 24th Tel. (3) 0832

1. "GEKKAN JIJI" (Monthly News)
   Presented by Nitto Eiga-sha
2. "AKASUKA BUNE" (Peddlar Boats on Kumano Sea)
   2 reels
3. "LIFE ON JAPANESE WARSHIPS" (3 reels)
   Nihon Eiga-sha
4. "ASAHI HOMEGRAPH" No. 80
5. "ARUKE ARUKE" (Analysis of Walking)
   Presented by Daimai-Tonichi Eiga-bu
6. "VICTORIOUS JAPANESE NAVY ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN" Comparison of Japanese and American Navy.
7. "AIR-RAID OF HONGKONG" Nippon News, No. 80.

Admission: 24 sen (inclusive of tax after December) for Adults, 10 sen for Children


From December 23rd
Nippon Eiga Boeki K. K. presents
Die Deutsche Wehrmacht
Regie und Bild Georg Muschner
Zusammengestellt von der Heeresfilmstelle
Also Scientific Picture and Nippon News Picture
HOGAKU-ZA
Marunouchi Tel. (23) 0581-2

Tatsumi as "Benkei"

SHINKOKU-GEKI
DECEMBER PERFORMANCE

1. "BENKEI" 2 scenes
Story by Mr. S. Hasegawa; Produced by Mr. M. Taniya; Stage lighting by Mr. U. Hamada; Stage arrangement by Mr. T. Nakamoto; Costumes by Mr. H. Tashiro.

2. "Sekishu-Ni-Ikiru" 3 scenes
(A Soldier Losing His Right Hand Is a Better Painter Now)
Participated in by the National Drama Dept of the Board of Information.
Story by Mr. S. Ogawa and Mr. T. Kanzaki; Produced by Mr. Y. Takada; Stage arrangement by Mr. S. Ogawa; Stage lighting by Mr. S. Toyama; Music by Mr. N. Iida.

3. "Shanghai" (revised) 3 scenes
Story by Mr. O. Minato Revised by Mr. G. Akutsu; Produced and arranged by Mr. U. Hamada; Stage lighting by Mr. T. Nakamura; Music by Mr. K. Yamanouchi.
("Sekishu-Ni-Ikiru" is not included in the matinee program)
Until Dec. 25th, at 4:30 p.m. daily; Matinee from noon on Sundays
Admission: ¥4, ¥3.10, ¥1.80, ¥1.20 (tax included); Matinee, ¥3.30, ¥2.50, ¥1.40, ¥0.80 (tax included)

TOKYO TAKARAZUKA GEKIJO
NEXT TO IMPERIAL HOTEL TEL.(57)5961

THE BEST LITTLE THEATRE IN TOKYO
NICHIGEKI SHŌ-GEKIJO
On the 5th Floor of Nippon Gekijo, Yuraku-cho
(Please Use the Lift)
Tel. (23) 4507
Daily 12:00; Sun. 10:00
Seats—¥1.00
Recently opened specially for small audience. Seats-Arm-chair (always available)
Showing these selected European Pictures

18th—19th Dec.	20th—22nd Dec.	23rd—25th Dec.	26th—28th Dec.	29th—31st Dec.
René Clair's Production	Pierre Chenal's Production	Paul Czinner's Production	Alexis Granowski's Production	Marcel L'Herbier's Production
À NOUS LA LIBERTÈ	LE FEU MATHIAS PASCAL	ARIANE	Les Nuits MOSCOVÌTES	LE BONHEUR
featuring Frederick Lefebre Annabella Michel Corday	featuring Pierre Blancher Isa Miranda Robert le Vigan	featuring Elizabeth Bergner Rudolf Forster Theodore Roos	featuring Harry Baur Annabella Spinelly Pierre-Richard Wilm	featuring Gaby Morley Charles Boyer Michel Simon Jacques Catelain

BORNEO PRODUCES ABUNDANT OIL, ORES

British Far Eastern Fleet Gets Fuel From Sarawak Where It is Refined

British North Borneo, on which Japanese forces made a landing in the face of a violent storm and intense enemy fire Tuesday morning, produces nearly 1,000,000 tons of oil and some 20,000 tons of rubber, according to the Yomiuri.

North Borneo, occupying about two-fifth of Borneo Island of 270,000 square miles, the third largest island in the world, is a typical agricultural country. Rubber, rice, coconuts, tobacco, hemp and timber are produced in great quantities.

The most important of mineral products on the island is oil. Great oil fields spread over Brunei and Sarawak, and the output of oil in Brunei totals more than 700,000 tons while in Sarawak, the production amounts to some 250,000 tons. These oilfields are operated by the Malay Petroleum Company and the Sarawak Petroleum Company, both subsidiaries of the Royal Dutch.

The oil collected in Brunei is piped to Sarawak where it is refined. More than 80 per cent of the oil produced in North Borneo is sent to Singapore to fuel the British Far Eastern Fleet.

Oil Exports Mount

Development of oilfields in North Borneo was launched in 1911, and in 1921 it was able to export 210,000 tons of oil. With the output steadily increasing, year after year the oil exports in 1928 amounted to 730,000 tons. For various reasons, the oil output in North Borneo declined to 510,000 tons in 1931, but it began to increase the following year. Today the exports are estimated roughly at 1,000,000 tons.

As all oilfields on the island have been tapped quite recently, it is generally believed that the output will be boosted up to 2,000,000 tons within a short period.

Besides oil, rich veins of antimony and alluvial gold are found along the head waters of the Sarawak River. The output of alluvial gold in 1935 aggregated 28,509 ounces.

The Nissan Agriculture and Forestry Company, the Tawao Estate, a subsidiary of the Mitsubishi concern, the Borneo Colonization Company and the Nissa Shokai are the four great rubber plantation companies in North Borneo. Although the cultivation of rubber trees there was first undertaken by the Nissan Agriculture and Forestry Company about 11 years ago, the rubber production increased steadily as the climate and soil of North Borneo was quite suitable for the cultivation of rubber trees. Today the output is given as about 20,000 tons.

BALANCE SHEETS TO BE STANDARDIZED BY ORDER

Inventory, Profit, Loss Statements to Become Uniform For Industrial Firms

Balance sheet forms, inventory and profit and loss statements of industrial companies will be standardized under an order which is to be issued by the Finance Ministry in accordance with the Corporate Accounting Control Ordinance in the near future.

This new step has been decided as a result of a meeting of the Corporate Accounting System Unification Committee held Monday at the Finance Ministry. The new accounting system will be planned to enable the Government and general public to be better informed of the actual business and financial condition of manufacturing industrial companies and furthermore to take the legal documents of these firms as reference matter in the mapping out various economic control plans.

All industrial companies will fall within the purview of the projected order regarding the new accounting system. As to mining and trading enterprises, similar regulations are expected to be promulgated in the non-distant future.

All specification of accounts in balance sheet, inventory and profit and loss statements will be designated under the projected instructions of the Finance Ministry. The new form of balance sheet is given below:

1. Debit Account

1. Unpaid capital (Miharaikomi shihonkin).
2. Fixed assets (Kotei shisan).
   - (a) Visible property (Yukei shisan).
   - (b) Non-visible property (Mukei shisan).
   - (c) Long-term investments (Choki shusshi).

2. Credit Account

1. Capital (Shihon).
   - (a) Ordinary stock (Futsu kabu).
   - (b) Preferred stock (Yusen kabu).
   - (c) Legal reserves (Hotei tsumitatekin).
   - (d) Voluntary reserves (Nin-i-tsumitatekin).
2. Liabilities (Fuzai).
   - (a) Long-term liabilities (Choki fuzai).
   - (b) Short-term liabilities (Tanki fuzai).
3. Profit.
   - (a) Profit brought forward (Kurikoshi rieki).
   - (b) Profit for the current term (Toki rieki).

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 17
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,980,154
Over Issues	280,154
Deposits	544,431
Loans	442,115

Some Are Chagrined, Others Made Happy By Self-Banning of U.S. Films Under War

A number of tragedies have been created overnight following the declaration of war by Japan on the United States and the British Empire, the Miyako reports.

The greatest of all tragedies has occurred in the screen world as all theaters and movie houses in this country stopped showing American films simultaneously with the announcement over the radio by the Imperial Headquarters of the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

Among the local film importers, the Tokyo branch of the United Artists was hit the hardest. The blows were so severe that the local branch of that American movie company may not be able to pay salaries to its employes at the end of this month, says the paper.

The victims of the war are not confined to the foreign film importing corporations, however. All theaters and movie houses in Tokyo suffered a great decline in their box receipts, for the number of movie-goers in this city dwindled sharply after the outbreak of the war.

The War of Greater East Asia has dealt a fatal blow on one individual—Kenzo Nishimoto, former manager of the Tokyo branch of the R.K.O. who was planning to export thousands of yards of the famous Nishijin silk textile to America, and sell them to Hollywood stars through the good offices of Michio Ito, a well-known dancer in that cinema city.

A large amount of cargo containing the Nishijin textile was shipped from Tokyo to Yokohama by Mr. Nishimoto when the war broke out.

The outbreak of the war, however has made a few persons extremely happy. They are the managers of the local agencies of German and Italian pictures. The Toa Shoji, the largest German film importer in Japan, has been deluged with orders from local movie houses, and within a few days after the start of the war, it sold out all the German pictures it had in stock.

ATTENTION FOCUSED ON N.I.E. SHIPPING

Is Chief Exporter of Agricultural Mineral Products in Western Pacific

With the world's attention focused on the Netherlands East Indies as the major exporter of agricultural and mining products, the number of mercantile vessels visiting ports of the Dutch colony has continued to increase year after year, says the December number of the Commercial and Industrial Economics, a magazine published by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Geographical advantages of the colony in the shipping route connecting the Pacific and the Indian Ocean are also helping to increase the importance of the colony in world shipping. Ships which visited N.E.I. ports during the year 1913 totaled about 15,000,000 cubic meters. The figure decreased to about 9,000,000 cubic meters in 1918 owing to the expanding theater of the World War, but after the settlement of the conflict the figure continued steadily to increase. The total shipping for 1928 exceeded the level of 30,000,000 cubic meters.

Although data for recent years are not yet available, Dutch ships have held the upper hand in the shipping circles of the colony; for example, accounting for 43.91 per cent of the total figure in 1928. British ships accounted for 35.57 per cent, German ships for 7.33 per cent, Japanese ships for 3.38 per cent, American ships for 2.30 per cent and Chinese ships for 1.49 per cent.

Three Firms Operating

There are three steamship companies which are operating their vessels in the route connecting N.E.I. and the home country. They are the Netherlands Steamship Company, the Rotterdam Lloyd, Limited, and the Ocean Netherlands Steamship Company. The Netherlands Steamship and the Rotterdam Lloyd are also operating their craft in the Java-Pacific line, the Java-New York line, Java-Bengal line.

The list of foreign steamship companies which are engaged in the shipping service bound for N.E.I. includes: the Hamburg-America Line, Asiatic Steamship Company, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, South Seas Steamship Company, Silver Line, Kawasaki Steamship Company, Isthmian Steamship Line, Dodwell Castle Line, Prince Line.

Marine transportation among the islands constituting the Netherlands East Indies is monopolized by the Royal Steamship Company, a Dutch firm which was founded in 1885. Craft of the Dutch firm numbers at present 129 ships, of which 83 represents passenger boats and the remaining 46, freighters. Additional 13 passenger ships and seven freighters of the firm are now being constructed.

London Hard Hit

British business is heavily feeling the defeat of its arms in East Asia, so that the London stock market is suffering a severe slump and the insurance premiums on shipping bound for the Orient have sharply climbed, according to information received at the Foreign Office. Owing to the cessation of the raw rubber supply from the allocation of rubber in Britain has grown extremely tight, resulting in an order of Munitions Minister Beaverbrook as of December 12 that for the next two months all sales of rubber tires shall be prohibited and thereafter all rubber transactions are to be subject to license. Thus the British Government is frantically trying to curb a major disturbance to the rubber market.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	140.8	— .70
N.Y.K., new, short-term	89.8	— .60
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	95.4	— .60
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.57	— .01
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.40	same

JAPAN PETROLEUM STRIKES NEW HIGH

Landing of Japanese on British Borneo Welcomed in Stock Market

Japan Petroleum soared to a new high on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday on receipt of the news of British North Borneo, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

As a result of the Government's step to raise the cover for the transactions in both old and new shares of the Tokyo Stock, the operations on the local market were centered on miscellaneous shares.

Welcoming the landing of Japanese forces on British North Borneo at dawn Tuesday, heavy buyings were made on Japan Petroleum in the short-term market. As a result, the share rose to a new high. In the same division, Japan Steel Tubing indicated a very firm tone.

The successful military operations of the Japanese Army in Luzon brought hemp, and steel shares up to new highs. During the morning session, these shares moved up incessantly. Shipping and tobacco shares were also cheerful. Odawara Express and S.M.R. experienced a lull.

Tokyo Exchange, new, registered ¥141.50 for a time, but declined later, closing at ¥140.80 in the afternoon.

Japan Petroleum and Japan Steel Tubing continued to rise in the afternoon session.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
First Section					
Fuji Spin (50)	....	....	....	....	66.9
Fuji, new (25)	36.5	....	....	37.2	37.4
Kanegafuchi (50)	156.6	156.6	u .1	....	156.
Do. new (25)	96.6	96.7	u .5	96.8	96.9
Teikoku Ray (50)	....	....	....	....	107.
Tei'ku Ray (37½)	96.2	96.3	u .9	98.1	96.1
Toyo Rayon, n(50)	78.4	78.0	d .3	....	78.
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.6	35.9	u1.7	35.5	34.
Ensuiko Sug (50)	....	....	....	66.4	66.
Second Section					
N. Y. K. (50)	109.0	108.8	d .2	109.3	109.1
Do. new (37½)	90.0	90.6	u .9	....	91.1
O. S. K. (50)	992	99.2	u .2	97.3	97.6
Do, new (37½)	77.8	78.1	u .5	72.8	79.5
Ishikawajima (50)	75.9	75.8	u2.1	75.7	76.1
Ishikawajima (25)	44.1	44.0	u .9	44.2	44.
Uraga Dock (50)	107.5	110.9	u5.9	111.0	110.
M'bishi Heavy(50)	85.0	85.0	u .8	....	84.
Third Section					
Japan Fat (50)	57.4	57.5	....	57.9	58.3

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Kogo 5s	105.40	105.40	105.40	105.40
Seconds 5s	105.35	105.35	105.35	103.35
First 4s	102.60	102.60	102.60	102.6

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	140.9	141.7	140.8	140.8
N. Y. K., old	109.1	109.5	108.8	108.8
N. Y. K., new	90.3	90.5	89.8	89.8
Kanegafuchi Spin.	146.2	146.5	146.2	146.3
Kanegafuchi, new.	96.2	96.8	95.4	95.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	95.8	96.4	95.8	96.3
Osaka Stock, new.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
S. M. Railway	70.2	70.2	70.1	70.1
Mitsubishi Heacy.	84.8	85.4	84.8	85.4
Tokyo Light	53.7	54.0	53.7	54.0
Hitachi Works	73.6	73.9	73.6	73.9
Japan Steel Tube.	71.1	72.0	71.1	71.8
Japan Oil	78.0	78.0	77.7	77.7
Japan Mining	60.1	60.5	60.1	60.5
Manchuria Ind	60.0	60.8	60.0	60.8

Coal Week Due

A Wartime Coal Production Increase Week will be observed in all coal mines in this country shortly, it was announced by the Coal Control Association Wednesday, the Yomiuri reports. The association held a meeting at the office of the Japan Coal Company at Otemachi here in order to adopt the measures to be taken for the enforcement of the production increase week. The meeting was attended by Kenjiro Matsumoto, president of the Coal Control Association, and other leading members as well as Yoshiteru Kogane, director of the Fuel Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and several officials of the Planning Board.

Less Dividend

The Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company, at a meeting of directors held recently, has decided to declare the share dividend for the second half of this year at the rate of eight per cent per annum, a decrease of one per cent in comparison with the figure for the first half. This decision will be submitted for approval at the general meeting of shareholders to be held on December 27. The company earned a net profit of ¥6,807,000 during the six-month period.

STRATEGIC GOODS TO BE LOST TO U.S.

Decline of Sea Power On Pacific Will Deprive America Of Vital Trade

The United States will begin to suffer heavily from an acute shortage of strategic materials as the blockade of supply routes to America from South America is tightened further by the Axis Powers in the future, says the Asahi.

The outputs of iron, steel, lead, copper, coal, oil, and cotton in America are the largest in the world, but the supplies of antimony, chromium, Manila hemp, manganese, quick silver, nickel, quinine, rubber, silk, tin, tungsten, mica, crystal, and palm-charcoal are not secure. Besides, there are many indications today that aluminum and 14 other essential materials will run short in that country as its war against Japan develops further.

Of these materials, 95 per cent of its rubber, 75 per cent of its silk, 99 per cent of its quinine, 69 per cent of its tungsten, 80 per cent of its tin, 23 per cent of its chromium and 8 per cent of its antimony are imported from East Asia. The United States, however, is unable to obtain these strategic materials from East Asia on account of the loss of the United States sea power over the western Pacific.

It is a foregone conclusion that the automobile, aircraft and steel industries in America will suffer from acute shortages of rubber, chrome, manganese, and tungsten sooner or later in spite of the efforts of the U.S. Rubber Reserve Company and the U.S. Metals Reserve Company.

May Cut S. A. Trade

As Brooks Emeny boastfully states, the strength of the United States lies in the fact that the country dominates a large part of the western hemisphere and can obtain the raw materials which the United States lacks from this sphere under its own control. But it is a question how long the United States can keep the western hemisphere in its hands? Various countries in South America have declared War on the Axis Powers under the pressure of the United States Government, and this is certain to be followed by guerrila warfare in South American waters by German U-boats and Japanese submarines which will seek to cut off its supply routes for bauxite, nickel, iodine, sugar and coffee. It must be remembered that the United States imports 98 per cent of its bauxite, 99 per cent of its nickel, and 100 per cent of its iodine from South American countries.

By the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States has lost its trade with the Orient and Oceania which constituted some 20 per cent of its total exports in 1938. Not only that but its exports to Central and South America, which occupied some 30 per cent of its total trade, are expected a good deal to dwindle. At the same time, its trade with European countries except Britain will eventually be lost, with devastating effects on all peace industries in America.

Longer Bank Hours

For the sake of carrying through the ¥17,000,000,000 savings program, the banks which are members of the Tokyo Clearing House Federation will extend business hours from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. on the first, fifth, 20th, 25th and last of each month and from noon to 2 p.m. in the case of Saturdays. The additional hours will be devoted solely to the receiving in of deposits. The new hours will hold good for all savings banks as well as commercial banks and will be uniform for the six principal cities.

N.Y. Stocks Down

Although Wall Street quieted down somewhat, there was an acute feeling of caution over fears of increased taxation and bad news from Hongkong and the Malay area, according to a dispatch received from New York at Buenos Aires Tuesday. Oil remained firm but the supply of rubber grew tight and motors and rubber stocks went easy. New lows were registered by General Motors, Chrysler and Sears Roebuck.

Bill Clearings

December 17
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	187,756	126,540
Balance	29,803	15,961

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... ¥ 77,600,000

CHAIRMAN: Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi, Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo.

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku,
Tokyo.

BRANCHES—HOME:
Eitaibashi (Tokyo), Tokio Kaijo Bld'g (Tokyo), Marunouchi Bld'g (Tokyo), Nihombashi (Tokyo), Yotsuya (Tokyo), Komagome (Tokyo), Nihombashi-Toricho (Tokyo), Kanda (Tokyo), Shinagawa (Tokyo), Omori (Tokyo), Toranomon (Tokyo), Kyobashi (Tokyo), Shibuya (Tokyo), Kamata (Tokyo), Itabashi (Tokyo), Honkokucho (Tokyo), Ningyocho (Tokyo), Fukagawa (Tokyo), Susaki (Tokyo), Takabashi (Tokyo), Honjo (Tokyo), Shinjuku (Tokyo), Osaka, Umeda (Osaka), Nakanoshima (Osaka), Semba (Osaka), Osaka-Minami (Osaka), Kobe, Sannomiya (Kobe), Shinko Bld'g (Kobe), Kyoto, Nagoya, Atsuta (Nagoya), Otaru Kokura

BRANCHES—OVERSEAS:
SHANGHAI, 36, Kinkiang Road,
DAIREN, 133, Yamagata-Dori.

INDUSTRIAL CHINA

Military-Managed Factories Being Returned to Chinese Owners—Central China Steamship Company Operates Seven Shipping Lanes—Wireless Stations Restored

(By Courtesy of Contemporary Opinions)

Another notable fact is that military-managed factories are being returned gradually to Chinese owners. On July 7 last or the fourth anniversary of the China Affair outbreak, the North China Forces headquarters announced that 40 occupied factories in the electric, textile and flour industries would be given back to Chinese interests as soon as possible.

Let us now turn our attention to the Central China program. The Central China Promotion Corporation (capitalized at ¥100,000,000, of which one half is subscribed by the Japanese Government and the other half by private interests) control 13 daughter companies, the combined capital of which total ¥220,000,000 (¥136,230,000 subscribed by Japanese financiers, of which ¥83,379,000 by the C.C.P. Corporation). Its actual capital payments to these subsidiaries aggregate ¥51,526,000 (as of March this year). Besides, it extends a total loan of ¥47,140,000 to these firms and other interests. All told, the aggregate funds it has so far accommodated are ¥98,666,000, of which ¥45,048,000 is raised by calling in its own shares, ¥40,000,000 by debentures, and ¥14,000,000 by loans from financial interests. The C.C.P. subsidiaries are (all under Sino-Japanese joint management: capital in ¥1,000):

	Authorized Capital	C.C.P.'s Subscript'n	Dividend (%)
Central China Mining	20,000	4,500	8
Central China Water and Electric	43,000	16,110	No
Shanghai River Steamship	2,000	600	10*
C. China Electric Communications	15,000	6,000	6
Central China Silk	10,000	2,000	10
Shanghai Real Estate	20,000	5,000	6†
C. China Municipal Bus	3,000	1,438	6
Central China Marine Products	5,000	2,770	10
Greater Shanghai Gas	3,000	1,800	No
Central China Railway	50,000	31,500	No
Hwainan Colliery	15,000	4,150	6
Central China Salt	5,000	2,000	8
C. China Steamship	30,000	5,161	No
Total	221,000	83,379	
House Construction As.	3,000	950	No
Fapi Adjustment Funds	200	100	5

(*Excluding shares invested in kind.
†Excluding shares held by the Kuomintang Government of Nanking.)

Bus Service Improving

Railway and bus services under the management of the Central China Railway Company cover 1,200 and 1,300 kilometers respectively, realizing daily profits of about ¥180,000 and ¥60,000.

The Central China Steamship Company runs seven shipping lanes in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River. It was established in February, 1940, through joint investments by Chinese shipowners and the C.C.P. Corporation and the East Asia Shipping Company (Toa Lines). The Shanghai River Steamship Company operates small steam vessels on various creeks in and around Shanghai. At the end of 1939, it had 132 vessels, and the number increased to 194 at the end of 1940. These steamers last year transported about 1,200,000 tons of cargoes and 2,600,000 passengers, or two or three times larger than in the previous year.

The Central China Municipal Bus Company operates 390 kilometers of bus service in Shanghai and several other cities. Running 140 cars everyday, the company daily transports about 100,000 passengers.

The Central China Electric Communications Company has reconstructed two wireless stations near Shanghai. In 1940 it handled more than 5,000,000 telegrams and the number of telephone subscribers totalled about 12,000, or two and a half to three times larger than in 1939.

The Hwainan Colliery Company last year started shipments on a business scale, having reconstructed and expanded mining facilities of several collieries in the Hwainan Coal Field.

The Central China Water and Electric Services Company in March, 1940, took over electric light business in Nanking, Anking, Wuhu and Hangchow and water service in Nanking, Hangchow and Chinkiang. At the same time, its capital was increased to ¥43,000,000. Its power plants daily generates about 20,000,000 kilowatt hours, and the figure would exceed 25,000,000 kilowatt hours if other stations entrusted to its management are taken into account. It daily supplies about 3,000,000 cubic meters of waters within its own business sphere, and the figure would be about 5,000,000 cubic meters if account is taken of other areas.

The Shanghai Real Estate Company at first planned to construct on a large scale sewerage, parks and other city facilities in Shanghai and harbor works on the Woosung Creek. But its original program has had to be modified, and now efforts are being concentrated on harbor construction. By the end of 1940 contracts had been concluded to purchase about 1,800,000 square meters of land.

Main Pipe Lines Laid

The Greater Shanghai Gas Company has already laid out main pipe lines in accordance with the projected city planning program.

The Central China Silk Company operates 21 filatures with about 700 reeling basins in six cities (as of March, 1941). In 1940 it purchased 115,000 piculs of cocoons and turned out 26,000 piculs of raw silk.

The Central China Marine Products Company manages fish markets in Shanghai and Nanking. Transactions in 1940 totaled around ¥30,00,000 for the Shanghai market and ¥960,000 for the Nanking market.

The Central China Salt Company in November, 1940, started business in the Hwaipei and Haichow salt fields. In 1940 it supplied about 180,000 tons of salt, of which 10,000 tons was shipped to Japan.

To summarize, the North China and Central China development corporations have already made tangible strides, but many of their projects still remain to be accomplished. Their achievements to date are remarkable in some key fields. In the whole occupied zones, for instance, 15 iron mines are being exploited (8 along the Yangtze, 1 on the Lunghai Railway, 4 in Shansi Province and 1 each in North China and Hainan Island) as of March this year, and more than ten others are to be exploited before long; greater progress is made in the coal industry with 43 collieries already under operation (14 turning out anthracite, 20 coking coal and 9 non-coking coal).

In those fields outside the control of the two national policy corporations, remarkable development has been witnessed in the cotton spinning and flour milling industries. Some idea of the reconstruction progress in the spinning industry can be obtained in the following table (showing reconstructed equipment in terms of percentage in comparison with the status prior to the China Affair):

	Japanese-Owned	Chinese-Owned
Shanghai:		
Number of Factories	97	29
Number of Spindles	98	24
North China:		
Number of Factories	113	25
Number of Spindles	92	30

Almost all the flour mills in North China, Mengchiang (Inner Mongolia) have been reconstructed. In North China alone, 43 large mills are operating, turning out 24,470 barrels a year. In the delta district at the estuary of the Yangtze, 23 plants have been restored with an aggregate capacity of 39,750 barrels.

The Mitsui Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed ¥100,000,000
Capital Paid-up 60,000,000
Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits 90,284,061
(September, 1941)

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO
(1, Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku)

Edobashi (Tokyo), Fukuoka, Gotanda (Tokyo), Hiroshima, Ikebukuro (Tokyo), Kobe, Kyoto, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Meguro (Tokyo), Moji, Nagoya, Nagoya-Kamimaetsu, Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-Kawaguchi, Osaka-Nishi, Osaka-Semba, Otaru, Shinjuku (Tokyo), Tamuracho (Tokyo), Wakamatsu (Kyushu), Yokohama.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Bombay, Dairen, London, New York, Shanghai, Sourabaya.

LONDON BANKERS:
Barclays Bank, Ltd.; Midland Bank, Ltd.

NEW YORK BANKERS:
Chase National Bank; National City Bank of New York

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihonbashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Eizo Ueyama, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: TORI-ITCHOME, TOKYO
Phone: Nihombashi 141, 3105
ZENSAKU SEKINE, President
Special facilities offered for foreign residents and corporations in Japan. Interest allowed on current and time deposits. Safe deposit boxes rented.
Approximately 100 branches or agencies in important cities in Japan, including principal branches in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Hiroshima

TO EXEMPT ASSETS FROM CONTROL LAW

Bonds, Debentures in Foreign Currencies of Japanese to Be Redeemed As Usual

Fear that the Government bonds and debentures in foreign currencies of Japanese nationals may fall within the purview of the projected Enemy Assets Management Law was completely dispelled by Takeo Haraguchi, director of the Exchange Bureau of the Finance Ministry, in his testimony before the committee concerned of the House of Representatives Tuesday. Director Haraguchi declared that principal and interests of bonds owned by Japanese nationals would be paid as usual.

Clarifying the scope to which the projected law is applicable, Mr. Haraguchi said that the assets of enemy countries, their nationals and others to be designated by the Government as well as assets in charge of such will fall within the scope of the law.

Enemy Countries Defined

Mr. Haraguchi defined the word enemy countries as those which are in a state of war with the Japanese Empire and also designated by the Finance Minister. The word enemy nationals means, continued the director, (1) persons who have enemy nationalities exclusive of those who have concurrently Japanese nationality, (2) administrative districts and public bodies of enemy countries, (3) juridical persons who have their main offices or branches stationed in enemy countries, (4) juridical persons established by the laws of enemy countries who are not included in (3) (say, American juridical persons whose main offices are stationed in China).

Others which are subject to the law under the Government order include (1) residents in enemy countries, (2) juridical persons which are being run by enemy countries and persons residing in enemy countries (for example the Japan Ford Company) and (3) those which are to be designated by the Finance Minister as being hostile to this country.

The Sumitomo Bank Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-Up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 58,060,000

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

Offices in Pacific Liners:
M.S. "Asama Maru," M.S. "Kamakura Maru," M.S. "Tatsuta Maru."

FOREIGN OFFICES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Shanghai and Dairen.

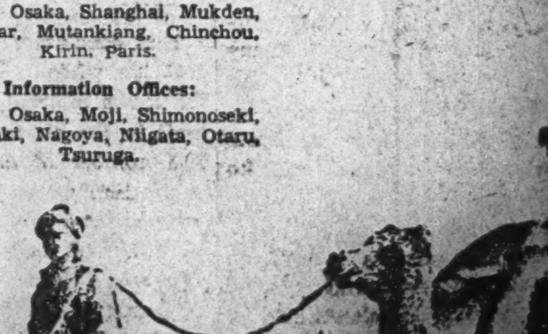
AFFILIATED BANKS:
The Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Seattle.
The Sumitomo Bank of California, Sacramento.
The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH:
Honcho 2-chome.
Tel. Honkyoku (2) 0742
TOKYO BRANCH:
Marunouchi 1-chome.
Tel. Marunouchi (23) 3221

The Bank of Taiwan, Limited
Established 1899
President: Yakichi Suitsu, Esq.
Vice-President: Masahiko Wada, Esq.
Directors:
Kenji Yamamoto, Esq.
Hyotaro Motohashi, Esq.
Tozo Hirano, Esq.
Fumio Narita, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH
TOKYO BRANCH:
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku.
F. Tadaki, Esq., Manager
BRANCHES and AGENCIES:
Japan:—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Giran, Heito, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shinchiku, Shoka, Taichu, Tainan, Taito, Takao, Tamsui, Toen.
Kwantung:—Dairen.
China:—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Swatow.
Java:—Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.
Others:—Bombay, Hongkong, London, New York, Singapore, Manila.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥144,650,000
PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo — K. Kodama
H. Kashiwagi — N. Watanabe
Baron Koyata Iwasaki — D. Nohara
— C. Arima
Baron I. Morimura — K. Nishi
Head Office, Yokohama
J. OKADA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria, Bangkok, Batavia, Berlin, Calcutta, Bombay, Canton, Changchiakow, Chefoo, Dairen, Fengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Hanoi, Harbin, Hoihow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Hsinking, Karachi, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Manila, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nanking, New York, Osaka, Otaru, Paris, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Semarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Yingkow
Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
For particulars apply to the Managers.

Tour Manchoukuo in Comfort
The fastest and most comfortable travel through Manchoukuo offered by the well-equipped, smartly stream-lined and completely air-conditioned Super-express "Asia" serving almost all the great tourist centres, Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking and Harbin in only 12½ hours.
YAMATO HOTELS:
Under the direct management of the S.M.R. at Dairen, Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Mutankiang, etc.
Head Office: DAIREN
Branch Offices:
Tokyo, Osaka, Shanghai, Mukden, Tsitsihar, Mutankiang, Chinchou, Kirin, Paris.
Information Offices:
Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Niigata, Otaru, Tsuruga.



SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO, THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1941

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DEPREDATORS MUST BE DRIVEN OUT OF GREATER EAST ASIA

During the past century the nations of East Asia have fallen victims, one after another, to the predatory instincts of the British, the Americans and the Dutch. The result is that Japan today is the last remaining bulwark of a free Asia. We stand now at the crossroads which will decide whether Asia is to retain its freedom or suffer a fate similar to that of Africa. That must not, and will not happen.

It is a well-established psychological fact that habit plays an all-important part in influencing the minds of peoples. Authorities on propaganda agree that with the passage of time the seizure of another country's territory gradually grows to appear justified in the eyes of those who committed the robbery and that, finally, a stage comes when the crime becomes such an established thing that those who seek to regain their territory are looked upon as wrong-doers. That is what has happened in Greater East Asia.

Nobody is alarmed when Americans talk about America for Americans, or when Europeans talk about Europe for Europeans, but when an Asiatic says, "Asia for the Asiatics," the Americans and the British cry to high heaven about the violation of the Open Door policy, the Nine Power Pact and what not. What kind of justice is this?

The Anglo-American depredators who, by force of habit—and by force of habit alone—consider themselves the rightful overlords of East Asia, must be made to realize their wrong and the justice of our cause.

And who, on turning back the pages of history and seeing in what manner and for what reasons the peoples of East Asia were shackled, can say that our mighty Empire is not fighting for the fairest, the most righteous and the most honorable cause for which a war has ever been fought?

With rapacious proclivity the greedy and unscrupulous Anglo-American Camp of Profanation which is even now consorting with communism, began dealing at first in trade and ended up with the territories, partly or in toto, of practically every country in East Asia. They did this by committing as dastardly crimes as you will find in the pages of history.

Few countries have a blacker record than that of the British in India, in the Malay States and in the robbery of Hongkong as the result of the Opium War. As for the United States, it has not hesitated to use religion as a tool of imperialism or to give military, economic and political aid to men willing to step into line with its capitalistic avidity.

Under the Anglo-American policy of imperialistic exploitation, East Asia, for a hundred years and more has been compelled to observe the status quo and to sacrifice itself for the prosperity of these unprincipled nations. Our efforts to bring them to the realization of their hypocrisy and inhumanity were met by actions which endangered our very existence.

Like any self-respecting nation, we refuse to tolerate the perpetuation of such a dishonorable situation—a situation which is the rankest sort of injustice and unfairness and which not only runs counter to our fundamental policy of enabling all nations to enjoy each its proper place, but which violates every rule of decent human conduct.

Having reduced East Asia to a state of servility by the doctrine that Might is Right, these unscrupulous nations, knowing full well that they are guilty, have set up powerful military bases at our gateways to keep the East Asian peoples from ever regaining their freedom. These bases are the best guarantees against the restoration of their freedom and prosperity to the peoples of Greater East Asia.

It is our aim to take them or destroy them. We have accepted the task and we are proving that we are capable of doing a good job.

Mastery of the Air

The communique issued by the Navy Section of the Imperial Headquarters on Tuesday afternoon was of particular interest. This official message, though in a few lines, purported to indicate the virtual extermination of the American air force in the Philippines.

"An unnamed aerial unit of the Imperial Navy," reads the communique, "set fire to three small enemy airplanes by bombing the Nichols Airfield in the Philippines. In addition, other main enemy air bases were attacked, but there was no enemy in sight."

The above message laconically yet graphically presents the picture of one of the main American airfields in the Philippines. The Nichols Airfield of which America boasted as a base for the air forces of the ABCD combination has practically ceased to be any factor of military importance. The planes found by the assaulting Japanese aircraft were only three and those were only small type machines. It is not improbable that the planes that could answer the last muster call were only training machines.

Even more complete destruction was seen on other airfields. There was not a single enemy plane to take off to meet the visitors or to offer themselves to the holocaust on the ground. The "flying fortresses" and all other aircraft of which America once boastfully paraded are evidently no more.

This conclusion seems more than probable when account is taken of the losses inflicted by Japanese aircraft in the air and on the ground. The number of American airplanes in the Philippines prior to the war's outbreak was estimated at a maximum of 300. Of this number 202 planes had been destroyed by the air forces of the Imperial Navy before December 12. Some more have been destroyed since. These losses with what has been reported by the air forces of the Imperial Army bring the total very close to what was reported before the war. It is no surprise that the visiting Japanese planes met no more enemy planes. This mastery of the air over the Philippines must facilitate land operations which are being pressed on with Manila as the chief objective.

SWISS SHOOTING FETE OLD CUSTOM OF SPORT

Many People Join Matches Held Voluntarily in Wartime

BERN, Switzerland—The nearness of the war caused unusual interest to attach to the recent national shooting festival here.

Peasants, workers, businessmen, Federal Councilors and diplomats might be seen lying on their stomachs side by side in Europe's most democratic shooting match.

Mountain valleys resounded with shot as though a miniature battle were going on.

On the day on which the match was held the sun came up on peasants and workers riding on bicycles and buggies—gasoline is scarce in blockaded Switzerland—over the country roads to get to the shooting match by 7 a.m. to enjoy the free breakfast served by the Swiss Shooting Club.

Over 400,000 men and boys took part in the match. In time of peace when the men aren't doing active army service the match is compulsory and over 600,000 take part. In wartime it is voluntary. Those who do not shoot a decent score with the 30 shots allowed must join the special shooting course for "blind bunnies."

National Sport

Shooting is the sport the Swiss love more than any. Nor are there many who join the "blind bunnies," for the Swiss start shooting young and never stop. There were men at the match who had shot at 50 national shooting matches.

The national match is held at different times by the Swiss Shooting Club through 4,000 local clubs with a membership of 300,000. In the mountain regions where the young men have to spend the summer in the high Alps with the cows, the shooting is held in the spring. In the lowlands between the Alps and the Rhine the shooting takes place later when the weather is cooler.

It is a notable fact that this little country of 4,500,000 people has produced the greatest sharp-shooters in the world. The Swiss have taken part in every international shooting match. With the sport rifle they have won 27 international matches out of 33. With the pistol 12 out of 30 and with the regular army rifle 2 out of 3.

The reason is that Switzerland is a "rifle democracy." Every able bodied young man after finishing his compulsory four months of army training at the age of 20 is allowed to take his rifle and ammunition home. Thus practically every house has a rifle.

Matches Restricted

Local shooting matches have been somewhat restricted during the war to save munitions for the army, but in peace time one can always see the peasants hiking over the Alps with their rifles slung over their shoulders to the nearest match.

In every peasant hut there is a modern army rifle hanging on the wall. Frequently there is an excellent hunting rifle or two in the cupboard, though there is only blackbread and cheese on the table. If the peasant is a good shot the wall is covered with medals, and cups.

Swiss in other European countries where they have lived still maintain the old custom of shooting matches along with Alp horn blowing, wrestling, and yodeling.

Interest in shooting has a practical value in Switzerland. When it was the only truly democratic and federalistic country in Europe, for the first 500 years of its existence it held off aggressive absolutistic, monarchist systems and for the last century and a half has been able to hold its own against the expanding nationalism.

The oldest Swiss shooting club, the "Reismusketen," dates from the 15th century. In those times Swiss mercenaries fought in all European armies and were famous for toughness and loyalty. French kings always preferred Swiss Guards to their own soldiers and the Pope has a Swiss guard to this very day. More than 2,000,000 Swiss have been in foreign service. The Federal Council has put an end to this custom, however, by Federal decree as it is against the present Swiss policy of neutrality.

Members in Medieval Dress

Old paintings show members of the first shooting clubs in medieval dress shooting at large pictured targets with ancient muskets. The method of pointing out the shot with disks on the end of poles and varying in color according to the accuracy of the shot was employed then as now. The only difference was that the poles were extended from protecting huts near the target instead of from trenches dug below the target.

Old prints and paintings bear witness to the gala event that a shooting match was in the early 19th century. The palatial pavilions could have compared favorably with modern Swiss luxury hotels. A huge banquet was placed before anything up to 10,000 guests and shooters.

Politicians were busy making contacts or standing on a soap box expounding their program. Everybody who was anybody went to the shooting matches. It wasn't hard to win a medal, because if one couldn't shoot straight one could win by shooting a large number of bullets. The target stood at the end of a double row of trees which were supposed to guide the eye.

At the Marksman's Museum in Bern, one room is full of the medals, cups, banners, coins, stained glass windows, cutlery, watches, statuettes, pitchers, platters, reliefs, medallions, and laurel and oak crowns—all the result of a life of shooting by Ernst Stumpf of Zurich, three times member of the Swiss team at international meets.

Large Gold Cup

In a glass case is a large gold cup, a present of King Wilhelm of Holland to a Swiss team in 1876. The fine gold work on the top of the cup is a figure of Wilhelm Tell with his cross bow and arrow and his son holding an apple pierced by an arrow. On the side in relief is a scene from the battle of Sempach with Arnold von Winkelreid embracing an armful of Austrian spears in order to break the line and make a path for his comrades.

The same principle which is behind the Swiss cultivation of rifle practice is behind the army training. This principle is to gain the highest possible defense efficiency with the least possible expense and the least possible interference with civilian life and individual freedom.

Hence the Swiss, unlike other European countries, spread their military training over a long period of time and give it in small doses. From the age of 20 the Swiss citizen never leaves the army until he is too old to hold a rifle.

The first regular army training is a four month course at the age of 20. After the completion of the course the young soldier receives his rifle in a solemn ceremony and keeps it until he passes on. If he is in the cavalry he is usually a young peasant and his father comes to look over the horses available and to buy one to take home. The horse is then always on hand—for army duty and for drawing the plow.

Even before the regular army service there are voluntary courses for the ages of 12 to 16. These young cadets learn how to shoot, and ride and become acquainted with every mountain and valley of their little country.

Compulsory Physical Test

At the age of 19 there is a compulsory physical test. Those who do not reach the standard have to take a special course in physical training.

When the young Swiss enter the army over 80 per cent of them have already made the acquaintance of the army rifle and an even larger number are in perfect physical shape.

After the first course there is a yearly review of three weeks up to the age of 48. From 48 to 60 every man has to be on hand at any time for special service or for general mobilization. Once a year he has to appear for inspection of his equipment and his physical condition and has to take part in the national shooting match.

In time of danger the Swiss nation of four and one half million can put 750,000 able soldiers in the field and over a million including those engaged in passive defense.

Swiss excused from military service must pay a tax graded according to their income and property. The age group 20 to 32 pay a full tax, 32 to 40 a half tax and 40 to 48 a quarter tax. Those over 48 do not pay any tax.

Swiss living in foreign countries in Europe usually come home for their yearly military service which they take instead of a vacation.

DAKAR NOW HEAVILY GARRISONED WITH MANY TRAINED BY GERMANS

Britain Loses Most Valuable Base in West Africa and Vital Battle in Atlantic Without Shooting

Dakar is proving to be one of the sharpest thorns in the side of the Royal Navy and Allied shipping; failure to press home the attempt to take it is admitted to be one of the most serious British errors of the war.

Senegal, of which Dakar is the capital, long has been the reservoir of French colonial Negro soldiery whence the best French African troops have been recruited for service in all parts of the empire. It is said that Dakar now is garrisoned with 70,000 Senegalese, partly officered and trained by Germans. Dakar being the nearest point to South America, only 1,715 miles, is the key to Western Hemisphere defense and is a constant threat to United States defense.

'Crossroads of Oceans'

The next good port below Dakar is Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone, almost exactly half way between Capetown, South Africa, and England, being some 3,000 miles from both. The whole important west coast of Africa has fewer than a half dozen good harbors. With the closing of the Mediterranean lifeline, British shipping to the Middle East, India and Australia has had to revert to the ancient route around Capetown, which booming city has again become "the crossroads of the oceans."

How long the Suez Canal can be held open is problematic. German and Italian planes constantly are mining it and bombing ships to block it. The canal recently was closed by a new type of mine which sank the first three of four ships to be sent through as a test. Furthermore, the occupation of Crete by the Nazis automatically has eliminated much of its usefulness by making the water route through the canal to Alexandria too dangerous and goods are being unloaded and taken across by railroad to Alexandria and the western desert.

Freetown was an assembling point for the merchant navy and the final hopping-off place for convoys made up there for the last perilous stretch to Britain. The basing of German submarines on Dakar, however, has forced the closing of Freetown to merchant shipping since last July. Great Britain thereby has lost one of its most valuable bases in Africa, and so lost one of the most important battles of the Atlantic without firing a gun.

Serious Defeat

This is a serious silent defeat, for Freetown has the finest harbor and best weather on the west coast of Africa. It is, in fact, one of the finest harbors in the world, lending itself well to naval protection. The jetty is really a reef four and a half miles across, which requires a defensive boom of only about one and a half miles against submarines. There is plenty of water and anchorage for 500 to 600 ships or more inside, while behind are a series of tidal estuaries and the river itself is navigable for a distance of some 20 miles inland. Although there are no piers and no docking facilities, it has been possible to beach damaged ships on the sand there.

Smaller vessels can go up to the oil tanks up the river and refuel direct while oil ships and coal lighters refuel larger boats quickly as they lie in the harbor. It always has been an important refueling port.

Fever is the scourge of Africa's west coast. There are all types of malaria and black-water fever and it is one of the few places in the world where yellow fever still is found. But the Freetown harbor is so large that ships may lay offshore where the fever carriers—mosquitoes—cannot reach them owing to the breezes. This is an important factor, since from Lagos, for example, the alternative port, a ship arrived in Capetown from the United States and almost every one of its crew and passengers were down with fever. Two passengers died from it.

New Submarine Technique

German submarines based at Dakar have taken terrific toll of British shipping converging on Freetown from all parts of South America, Capetown, the Middle East, and other places.

At Freetown Nazis developed a new submarine technique. Before a convoy left, trawlers would make a "swept channel" to the open sea and seaplanes reconnoitered for about 200 square miles. Later it has been possible for flying boats to increase this radius to some 500 miles, but even that is adequate though the planes carry two 165-pound depth charges plus four 100-pound bombs and are very capable of dealing with submarines.

The U-boats, in the new system of attack, hunt in packs of about six. Proceeding to the place where the convoys must pass, they all submerge in different places, lying still with their engines cut off. When the convoy arrives in the best position for attack, one of the submarines starts its engines. All of the convoy's destroyers, before the strategy was learned, then would rush to the spot where their listening devices indicated a submarine was located. When the protecting destroyers were drawn off, the other submarines came up and made their mass attack.

New Railroad Feared

In this way the Germans sometime lost a submarine or two, but they were of the smallest variety, which it is said they already are bringing overland, and the tonnage losses they are able to inflict made the exchange loss worth while. So far the British feel they have accounted for all of the large ocean going submarines in that area. However, they frankly fear the completion of the new trans-Sahara railroad, which will make possible launching of new and more dangerous ocean submarines based on Dakar again. This is equally to be feared by the United States, since that type of submarine is capable of practically closing the narrows between Brazil and Dakar.

Dakar practically has succeeded in cutting off the last important empire lifeline of Great Britain with its eastern colonies via Freetown and Capetown. It literally has thrown British shipping into convulsions resulting in a time loss of many, many valuable weeks for each ship. For example, the fast passenger liners used to make the voyage from London to Capetown in about 17 days. The British ship from Capetown used to do the voyage to England in 21 days.

Instead of going up via Freetown on its usual short route, it was forced to take 23 days to St. Thomas, in the Virgin Islands. It ran out of coal on the way, had to stop at Newport News to recoal, then continued swinging far around the northern route into England through the back door, a voyage of approximately nine weeks from Capetown to England, where the same trip ordinarily would consume only three weeks.

Same Result Achieved

The obvious deduction is that Dakar, besides sinking ships, has won a decisive battle in the economic warfare by forcing tremendous extra consumption of coal, fuel oil, food and supplies during these long swings out and around to avoid that danger zone. The Nazis have achieved the same practical result as they had sunk two-thirds of the British ships on those particular trade routes, as the time loss will require exactly three times as many ships to carry the same amount of tonnage as formerly.

British realize it is going to be a far tougher job than formerly, and undoubtedly will be very costly in man power and ships, but the present situation is insufferable and will become more critical when the railroad now being rushed from the North African coast to Dakar is completed and more submarines can be brought down there to be reassembled at Dakar.

Production of Cement

During the first quarter of 1941, Brazilian production of cement reached 179,805 tons, valued at 45,231 contos. Compared to last year's figures, there was an increase of 4,085 tons, in volume.

Below follow comparative statistical figures for the three years 1939-41:

Months	Unit	1939	1940	1941
Jan.	Tons	50,165	57,795	57,740
	Contos	11,045	13,558	14,645
Feb.	Tons	49,298	58,636	56,568
	Contos	11,319	13,976	14,283
Mar.	Tons	60,031	59,349	65,557
	Contos	13,496	14,499	16,303
Total ..	Tons	159,494	175,780	179,865
	Contos	35,860	42,033	45,231

Producer of Maize

Press informations from Rio de Janeiro report that Brazil occupies today second place among world producers of maize, coming right after the United States. Production of this grain, in 1938, reached 4,080,700 tons, declining slightly during 1939. Minas Gerais is the state that contributes with the greatest percentage of Brazilian maize output, having contributing with 1,432,072 tons in 1938, 1,474,879 tons in 1939 and 1,542,012 tons in 1940.

Of Course

"Hoo mony o' they caramels do I get fer a penny?"

"Eight or nine," replied the shopkeeper, casually.

"Ooh, then, I'll ha'e nine."

ATLANTIC OATH FOUND FULL OF BRITISH LIES

India's Strong Opposition Seen Against England's Desire

Berliner Borsenzeitung

It will be recalled that immediately after the announcement of the Atlantic Charter, Churchill declared that it could not be applied "naturally" to India and Burma. Since then he has made repeated statements of this kind and Secretary for India Amery also called demands for a practical application of the Atlantic Charter to India "irresponsible chatter." Amery countered the question why India's demands were not fulfilled, as one was fighting for democracy, by asking where a body could be found that could truly represent and speak for India. He thus ridiculed a problem which is of grave concern to almost 400,000,000 Indians. For everybody knows why there is no representative body in India, including all confessions and groups, beyond the All Indian Congress. There is no such body because England does not tolerate it, because England, in order to safeguard its rule, fosters disunity among Indians, and ruthlessly crushes all efforts to bring about a common organization.

Efforts in this direction have not been lacking of late, for the opposition against England's desire to misuse India as an arsenal and a reservoir of man-power for its war is not only strong among Hindoos, but also in the All Indian Moslem League. The result of these efforts to regain India for the Indians can be seen in the overcrowded Indian prisons which are full of political prisoners. The same England, therefore, which prevents the creation of an All Indian body with all means at its disposal, now declares that freedom and self-administration cannot be granted to the Indians, because they have no representative organization.

Menace With Guns

On the day on which Amery spoke in Manchester, the same truly British stand was taken by the British Ambassador in Cairo. He called on King Faruk and told him that any efforts at reconciliation between the King and the nationalistic Wafd party, aiming at the Wafd's participation in the Government, would be suppressed by the British by force. This is the practical application of the Atlantic Charter to a country which signed an "assistance pact" with England and which according to British assertions is in complete possession of its sovereignty. The mere possibility, however, that Egypt could want to regulate its internal affairs in accordance with the Atlantic Charter, causes England to menace it with guns.

In Iraq, the British already went beyond the stage of menaces. They have undertaken a terror campaign against all champions of national liberty, established a puppet government and submitted the following demands to it:

(1) Disarmament of Iraq's army.

(2) Control of airports, fortifications and traffic facilities by the British authorities.

(3) Reinforcement of the British troops in Iraq as the British see fit.

These demands the British are forcing upon a people who they solemnly assured they had only come for the reason of safeguarding its national independence from a German plot.

Soviet Fun

In the humorous stories coming from Soviet Russia there is as much truth as fiction.

For instance, there was the one about a poor old woman limping along a street in Leningrad and bent beneath a bundle on her thin back. "Babushka, hop on board," invited a kindly conductor, stopping his tram. "No thanks," she mumbled. "I'm in a hurry!"

A comrade walking met a comrade running. "Where are you going?" shouted the leisurely one. "Hunting," said the other, without slackening his pace. "What!" exclaimed the first, "hunting! Where are your guns?" "Behind me," snapped the speedster, throwing a glance over his shoulder at a group of policemen with fixed weapons.

We see prophetic illumination in the tale of the little Soviet girl who shrilly announced: "Mamma, the tax collector is here." Said the mother: "All right, darling; I'll be right down. Give the comrade a chair." The child paused a moment, perplexed. "A chair, mama, she re-shrilled. "But that won't do! He wants all the furniture."

There is more of a sigh than a smile in the connected episode of an absolutely nude man entering a Soviet train and, when asked his reason for such an appearance, explained: "I'm from Minsk where they've just completed a Five-Year Plan."

And there is less of a smile than a sigh in the picture of the Commissar of Internal Trade accusing the Commissar of Health: "When you assumed office, a decade ago, there was malaria in Russia, and there still is!" —only to be counter-challenged by the latter: "When you went into office at the same time as me, there was food, and now there isn't."

Rejected

"So Miss Goldreck broke off her engagement with that magazine editor, did she?"

"Yes, she wrote him some love letters and he returned them with a rejection slip stating that while he was always pleased to see such things and they undoubtedly possessed merit, he was greatly overstocked with other contributions of a similar nature."

The Customers

Lady of the house (to departing plumber): "I must say that you've done very well and disproved the old adage of a plumber always forgetting."

Plumber: "Thank you, ma'am. If you saw the number of bills I send out at the end of the month you'd know it wasn't only plumbers who forgot.

Nothing Practical

Clerk: "A gift, madam? Do you want it to be something useful or ornamental?"

Shopper: "No, neither! It's a wedding present that I want."

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

The Society for the Study of Heredity will hold its regular meeting in the Yamagami Conference Hall of the Tokyo Imperial University at 6 p.m. on Friday. Mr. Ichitaro Harada and Mr. Yoshichiro Umatani will speak.

The seventh Noh play appreciation meeting will be presented by the Hosho Noh Stage, Motomachi, Hongo-ku, at 5 p.m. on Friday. The plays for the meeing will be presented by the Hosho School Noh players and the program includes three plays: "Kumano," "Yamauba", "Setsubun".

The Shioya Country Club at Shioya, Suma-ku Kobe, has been closed according to the request of the Hyogo prefectural authorities. It has as yet not been decided whether the closure is temporary or permanent.

Mrs. Hannah Reichenberg Fujikawa, the milliner, wishes to announce that she is now located at 151 Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku.

A repeat performance of "Peer Gynt", a ballet based on the story by Henrik Ibsen, will be given at the Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m. today, by the Tokyo Ballet Theater Company under the direction of Ichiro Miki. The music, adapted by Goro Sudo from Grieg's composition, will be directed by Akira Suzuki.

Mr. Enkichi Ito, director of the National Spiritual Culture Research Institute, will broadcast over the national radio program, 7:30 a.m., in the series, "The Vow of the People."

The Foreign Office announced Wednesday that Hiroshi Takase, secretary of the Foreign Office and concurrently of the Railways Ministry, was appointed First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Thailand.

Mr. Taro Kasahara, Foreign Office Secretary, was appointed as Japanese Consul-General for Hanoi, Hainan Island, it was officially announced Wednesday.

Mr. Keizaburo Hashimoto, director of the Japan Oil Company, was appointed director of the Imperial Oil Company in succession to Mr. Yoshiaki Hatta, the Commerce and Industry Ministry announced formally, Wednesday.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hideaki Nagahama was relieved from his post as Assistant Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union, according to an official announcement issued Wednesday.

The Bureau of Decorations has announced that Major Hisashi Nishi has been granted permission to accept the "Troisieme Classe de Merite Hongroise" order bestowed upon him by the Hungarian Government.

"New Epoch Penmanship", "The New Method of English Grammar", and "Advancing Japan Readers" are the titles of recent text-books approved by the Education Ministry authorities for English teaching in Japanese public schools.

Recent Japanese books recommended by the Education Ministry as books of special value for the advancement of national culture include "The Problem of Popular Entertainment", by Yasunosuke Gonda; "A History of Indian Ideology", by Taikan Kimura; "The Japan-Russian Diplomatic War Concerning Karafuto," by Saburo Ota, and "East Asia and The World," by Professor Masamichi Royama.

A contribution of ¥12.22 collected by the children of the Japanese Public School in Saipan has been received by the authorities of the Finance Ministry for the defrayment of military expenses.

Fifty members of the Institute for the training of soldiers who lost their eyesight in battle, and 300 pupils of the Tokyo School for the Blind proceeded to the front of the Nijubashi Bridge, main entrance to the Imperial Palace to offer their prayers for Japanese victory in the Greater East Asia War. They later paid their respects to the Yasukuni Shrine where they offered prayers for the Imperial Forces.

An agreement regarding the holding of regular cultural exchange broadcasts between Japan and Germany, modeled upon a similar agreement which has been in force between Japan and Italy since February, is to be signed in Tokyo today. Under the terms of this agreement, radio exchange programs of music and speeches are to be arranged between Tokyo and Berlin, once every month.

Consul Tokichi Saida has been appointed as Commercial Secretary to the Japanese Embassy in Rome, the Foreign Office announced Wednesday.

Professor Teiei Ogawa, doctor of technical science, of the Kyushu Imperial University, passed away at his residence at Fukuoka city, Monday evening. Last rites for the late scholar, who was 41 years old, will be held at his home, 2 p.m. today.

A municipal funeral for the late Mr. Hyoshiro Hayashi, former member of the House of Peers, who passed away at the age of 84, Thursday, December 11, will be observed at Shimonoseki, 1:30 p.m. Tuesday, December 23.

Among the positions in public life occupied by the deceased were his services during 16 years as a member of the Shimonoseki Municipal Assembly; during 14 years as a member of the House of Peers; during six years as a member of the House of Representatives; during four years as a member of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Assembly, and during more than 50 years as an adviser to the Shimonoseki Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Moreover, he held more than 30 public posts in administrative and industrial bodies at the time of his death.

Mr. Tozan Miyanaga, who has been known as a pioneer in the field of Japanese Industrial Arts, passed away at the age of 73, Monday, December 15, at his residence in Kyoto.

The first issue of "Ongaku-no-Tomo" (Musical Companion), a new musical magazine amalgamating the former "Gekkan Gakufu" (Monthly Music), "Ongaku Sekai" (The Musical World), and "Ongaku Kurabu" (Musical Club) magazines, has been published as a special number dealing with the history of symphony orchestras in Japan.

Stalin Retains Simple Manner

Joseph Stalin represents a direct contrast to other international figures as they appear before their people.

In a recent public gathering, Stalin appeared in his usual garb of semi-military greybrown uniform, consisting of a four-pocketed tunic and trousers tucked into his boots. He wore no necktie.

Stalin marched on to the stage in the center of a group of officials. While the audience of 2,000, consisting mostly of young people, clapped hands for the leaders of the Soviet Republics, Stalin quietly and firmly walked to a seat in the second row, directly behind Viacheslav Molotov, Foreign Commissar, without giving any salute or making any visible expression.

I, who have frequently been present at speeches and international ceremonies, was surprised to see how quietly Stalin, who maintains the greatest simplicity in his official as well as his public life, conducts himself before an admiring audience.

As Secretary (head) of the Communist Party, which handles the destiny of upward of 160,000,000 persons, Stalin presents a striking figure. Physically he appears at least 10 years younger than his 60 years.

Stalin has thick black hair worn pompadour style. His long, heavy moustache rides over a fine set of strong teeth.

All during a speech by Mikhail I. Kalinin, President, Stalin intently studied the audience, especially the galleries. At times he glanced at the slogans in huge gold letters on red plush backgrounds.

During periods of applause, Stalin clapped his hands. But I noticed that he kept the heels of his hands together, lightly tapping his fingers together. Every gesture he makes suggests great patience and conservation of physical energy. He has a stocky, athletic figure and appears to possess great physical strength as well as mental alertness.

It is difficult to realize that Stalin, as he appears now, is a man who has undergone great privations in the underground revolutionary movement, including terms in gaol and confinement in Siberia. He seems to have borne lightly the burdens of leadership of the Soviet State since the death of Lenin in 1924.

And No Commission

Sergeant: "Say, what was your occupation before coming to this man's army?"

Selectee: "I was a traveling salesman, sir."

Sergeant: "Well, we'll make you feel right at home. I'll give you all the orders you want"

For a Box?

Grandmother: "If you wash your face, I'll give you a piece of candy. And if you wash your ears, you'll get two pieces."

Grandson: "Can't I take a bath?"

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National school hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Thursday
— Morning —

6:30 Serial talk on "America's Oriental Invasion History (5)," by Dr. Shumei Okawa.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Nobukichi Ito: Patriotic Poem Recitals by Eizo Terui, Iwao Endow and Taro Aono.
10:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: Talk on "Our Determinations," by Nobuko Sanjonishi, President of the Federation of Women's Association of Japan.
11:00 National school hour: Talk on "Activities of the Aircraft Carrier," by First Lieutenant Kazumaru Kiba.

— Afternoon —

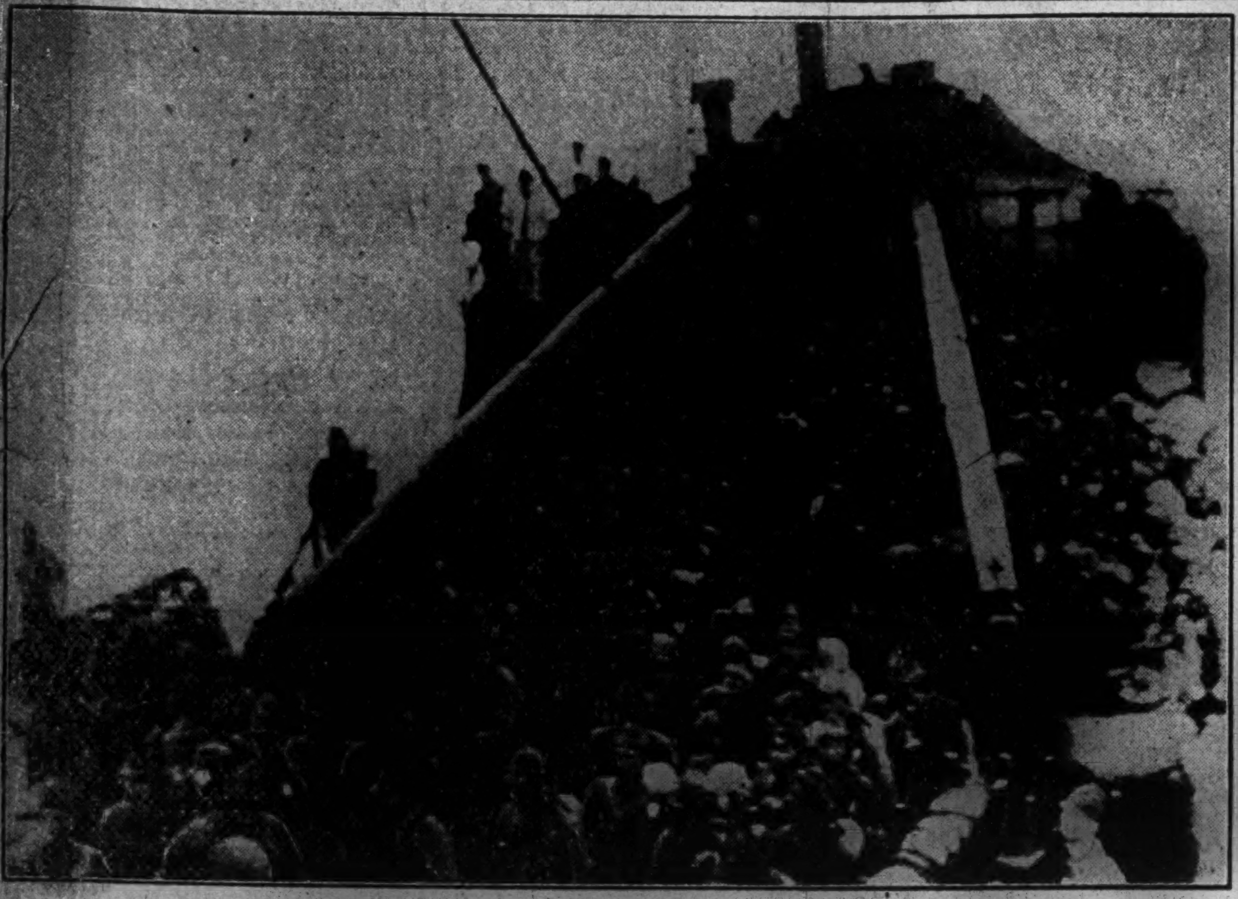
12:00 Time: News: Organ solo by Masao Kogure; "Waltz Album" (J. Strauss) and others.
1:00 Story telling "The Comrades," (S. Yasuda) by Gen Shimizu.
1:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: Talk on the Extraordinary Diet Session series. "The Laws which Protect Wartime Life."
2:00 National school hour: Talk on "The War of Greater East Asia and Little Nation's Resolutions," by Yasuke Tsurumi.
4:00 National school teachers' hour: Talk on "Wartime National Language Education, by Takeo Matsuda.

— Evening —

6:00 Little nation's hour: News: Talk on "Hongkong," by Takeya Matsunaga.
6:30 All Kanto Districts' Wind Music Bands' Wind Music; March "The Pacific Ocean" (Naval Band) and others.
7:30 Calling Nation Series; Talk by Michiyo Iwamura, Justice Minister.
8:00 Military affairs announcement: Drama "The Soldier and Roppa," by Furukawa and his theatrical troupe.
9:00 News: Talk on "The Extraordinary Diet Sessions": Poem Recital by Takayoshi Sasaki.
10:00 Time: Today's War Situations; News.
11:00 News.

Japan Times & Advertiser
EVENING EDITION
No. 15,339 (THE 16th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1941 昭和十五年十二月二十七日第三種郵便物認可 Price 8 Sen

LANDING OPERATIONS OF JAPANESE SUCCEED



Bound for a certain point in enemy territory, a unit of the Japanese landing forces prepare for action on board a transport. (Censored by Navy Ministry on December 27, Otsu No. 2289)

Dashing forward in a brilliant drive, Japanese forces are seen making a landing in the face of enemy fire. Much of the successes so far gained is due in no small measure to those intrepid actions as presented here. (Censored by Navy Ministry on December 17, Otsu No. 2288).

ATTLEE IS EVASIVE ON MALAY DEBACLE

Guarded Answers Given to Commons Interpellations on British War Losses

PETREL DETAILS SOUGHT

Churchill Quizzed on Air Protection—Press Blasts Government on Situation

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—The British Government guardedly and evasively answered interpellations in the House of Commons today on the Malay debacle when the two British battleships, Prince of Wales and Repulse, and the Australian light cruiser Sydney were sunk by Japanese warplanes, it is reported here from London.

Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, replied that he could not add to the statement made recently by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to two questions asked by John J. Stourton, Conservative, and Sir Archibald Southby, Conservative.

Mr. Stourton had asked if the Prince of Wales and the Repulse had received ample support from the British army and naval air forces at the time of the sinking, while Sir Archibald had questioned whether a detailed report regarding the sinking of the battleships would be published.

The Government did not answer, the dispatch said, when Mr. Stourton asked whether the Government could assure the people that, hereafter, the biggest battleships can continue warfare without adequate protection against an air offensive.

Sir Archibald questioned whether some responsible authority in the Admiralty had warned that battleships should always be accompanied by an aircraft carrier, and, if so, whether the warning was disregarded.

Mr. Attlee said, I cannot add anything to Mr. Churchill's statement. I have not received complete reports on that point.

John P. Morris, National Conservative, demanded that A. V. Alexander First Lord of the Admiralty, report on the action taken by the commander of the British gunboat, Petrel, at Shanghai, and on the possibility of joint Japanese-German action in the Pacific.

Mr. Alexander replied that the Government has not received any report on the latter question, and said he could not add anything to what already has been announced concerning the Petrel incident.

Churchill Quizzed

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, December 17.—The Conservative Member of Parliament, Major Stourton, had asked Prime Minister Churchill in a written inquiry whether "the two British battleships had sufficient aircraft protection at their disposal when they were sunk," according to reports from London.

A question put up by the Conservative M. P., Commander Sir Archibald Southby, to the Prime Minister asked whether the Prime Minister could give further information on the loss of these men-of-war.

Speaking for the Government Lord Privy Seal Attlee replied: "I regret not to be in the position just at the present to add anything to the statements made by the Prime Minister about this affair."

Major Stourton, however, was not satisfied with this answer asking "will the Prime Minister assure the House that our major ships will not be ham-

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Units Fighting Reptiles, Jungles Make Their Way in Malaya to Smash British

Despite the formidable tropical barriers in Malaya, dense impenetrable thickets and the army of poisonous snakes which the British had hoped would keep back the Japanese, the Imperial Forces which landed in northern Malaya have succeeded in making impressive thrusts into British lines, Captain Taketa, member of the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters, indicated in a radio broadcast over JOAK 8 p.m. Wednesday, when he described the lay-out of the Malaya region.

"Early on the morning of December 12, the Japanese Army, acting in concert with the Navy, effected a landing on the northern coast of Malaya. The area of hostilities in this region is gradually becoming wider and wider. On this occasion, I should like to give some information of strategical value to the listeners regarding Malaya.

"The total area of British Malaya is 5,100 square miles or equal to the size of Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido lumped together. Population is most dense in the Straits Settlement where there are 388 persons to each square mile, but the average is somewhere near 108.

"The people living here vary in the color of their skin. There are Malay natives, Europeans, Eurasians, Chinese, Indians and other diverse races of people. Among the Europeans, the English are predominant, having the upper hand in nearly all phases of activity. They never come into direct contact or intercourse with the natives on the peninsula but through the Chinese living in Malaya. Through this ingenious method, the British have attempted to turn any resentment which the native may bear against the British to the Chinese merchants living there. Thus the British to this day have continued to flourish at the expense of the Chinese and ultimately of the natives.

"Like other tropical territories, Malaya is jungle land. Over-abundance of sunshine and generous rainfall have contributed in no small degree to the exuberant foliage and dense thickets. Some of the trees in this region are as high as 150 feet and others tower as high as 200 feet. Nor is that the end of the picture. In these dense, sinister thickets and cisterns lurk poisonous reptiles and dangerous wild animals. In the northern part of Malaya, especially around Kedah, there is a boggy marshland extending for miles.

"The British had pinned their hope on these natural defenses but the Japanese forces are crossing these regions with no difficulty whatever. The British troops who have been given intense training in jungle warfare have been planet-struck at the increditable speed of the Japanese forces.

"At this moment as the Japanese are advancing over northern Malaya, the monsoon is blowing heavily and whistling through the jungle trees. Not a few obstacles have been placed in the war plans of the Japanese due to this unfavorable weather. This monsoon tears over this region from November through March. Blowing from the northeast, it is usually accompanied by rain.

"In order to protect British rights and interests in East Asia and fearing that a catastrophe was imminent, the British Government set up the Far Eastern Headquarters at Singapore on November 1940, under the command of Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham. He was commissioned to strengthen the defenses in the south and later participated in making the ABCD encirclement.

"At the time of the last World War, the British had about 10,000 regulars and and an equal number of volunteer soldiers in these regions but by the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the number had been increased to 80,000. Of this number, 60,000 are either Indians or Aussies sent over from India and Australia. With the landing of the Japanese in Malaya, it is naturally to be expected that the Australians have been augmenting the present fighting forces in Malaya. Consequently, Australia will undoubtedly play an even greater role in the future as a reservoir of man-power.

"The air fleet in Malaya is made up of about 200 planes, of which 150 is estimated to have been added this year. The planes are the best produced in the United States and Great Britain, including such types as Bristol-Blenheim, Spitfire, Lockheed and Hudson.

"Though the Japanese have already succeeded in achieving control over the Malay air, particularly in the northern section, while the airforce at Kuantan and Singapore has been circumscribed from participating in aerial operation outside the immediate precincts of the airfields there, we must not become too optimistic or elated as it is possible that these airfleets may be replenished from the bases in Australia and the Netherlands East Indies.

"The Japanese forces which swept onto the western coast of Malaya have their eyes on the Malacca Straits, with the object of smashing all land communication between India, Burma and Malaya.

"Despite the murky waters of the jungle inhabitated by alligators and enormous reptiles, monsoons and natural tropical barriers upon which the British placed their reliance in holding back Japan, the Japanese forces have traversed these regions, smashed one enemy mechanized unit and delivered knock-out blows on the British forces. The tropical topography and climate have failed to stem the Japanese tide and the British Government has been forced to admit that the danger is pressing."

Tojo Favors Recreation for Home Front Provided Amusements of Healthy Color

The Japanese at the home front, though they are placed under the overwhelming need of contributing to the emergency requirements, will be accorded the chance of enjoying amusements as long as they are of a healthy nature, Premier General Hideki Tojo stated at the Diet Wednesday.

The Premier, in his answer to Baron Iwakusu Ida's query during the discussion of the proposed law for controlling speeches, publications, meetings and association at a committee session in the House of Peers, said:

"I need not emphasize that ours is a long constructive war, during which the entire nation is asked to combine their best efforts for the attainment of the war's aim. However, it will also be plain that the nation, in order to have some changes in the course of their hard efforts, must be enlivened time and again with some healthy amusements.

"I am of the opinion that Kabuki plays, movies, Rakugo (comic-story telling) and Joruri (a ballad drama) will be allowed to go on if they are healthy in nature. The Government will proceed with this view."

This Premier's view on amusements was later confirmed by President Masayuki Tani of the Information Board in his press interview. Alluding to the reported removal of the Board's office from the present building, formerly the seat of the Imperial Theater, Mr. Tani revealed that the removal is to follow the Premier's opinion regarding the amusement facilities.

AMERICA TO CENSOR OUTGOING REPORTS

Byron Price Named Director of Censorship Bureau—To Ban Some Publications

PROBE HAWAII DEBACLE

Investigation Board Sees Knox And Stimson—Will Go to Honolulu Shortly

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—President Roosevelt has announced that censorship over information which might be useful to the enemy will be enforced in United States territories as soon as the War Powers Bill is passed by Congress, it was reported from Washington today.

The censorship, President Roosevelt said, will be partly voluntary and partly compulsory and Byron Price will become director of the censorship bureau, the report stated.

The duty of the censorship bureau, President Roosevelt said, would be to watch all outgoing communications in order to prevent military information from reaching the enemy by mail, wireless or cable, it was said.

Furthermore, it will become necessary to prohibit domestic publication of certain types of informations, President Roosevelt said, adding, a complete list of prohibited items will be contained in a long list of statutes which must be rigidly enforced.

Refuses Interviews

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—The United States investigating board, which was established to investigate the reasons for the Hawaiian debacle, has conferred for 90-minutes with Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, and Colonel Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, it was reported here from Washington today.

Following the conference, the investigators were ordered to refuse interviews with the press, the report said.

It is believed that the Hawaiian Investigation Board received a report from Colonel Knox on his personal finding after visiting Hawaii shortly after the first Japanese attacks on the islands. It is recalled that during Colonel Knox's stay in Hawaii, the Japanese Navy and Air Forces carried out numerous raids on the island, causing considerable damage.

After carrying out preliminary work in the American capital, the members of the committee are expected to proceed to Hawaii to continue their work, the report said.

Women Corps Suggested

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—Mrs. Edith N. Rogers, Republican Representative from Massachusetts, has asked the Senate Military Affairs Committee for a definite answer to the pending proposal to create an uniformed women corps to serve in the auxiliary army, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

Mrs. Rogers believes that American women would be able to fill many

(Continued on Page 2)

Turkey Starts Rationing

Domei

BERLIN, December 17.—Despite all previous assurances, the Turkish Government has decided to ration bread and all preparations have been completed, a report from Ankara received here today stated.

78th Diet Session Closes

The 78th extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet was brought to a formal close at 11 a.m. today, with a ceremony in the chamber of the House of Peers, at which a message from the Throne was read by General Hideki Tojo before members of both Houses.

AXIS FORCES DEFEND BARDIA AND SOLLUM

Fascist and Nazi Planes Repeatedly Bomb British Troop Concentrations

EASTERN FRONT QUIET

Germans Settling Down to Trench Warfare During Winter, Says High Command

Domei

ROME, December 17.—British batteries yesterday renewed fierce artillery fire against the fortress of Bardia and Sollum, which still are firmly held by Axis forces, the High Command announced today.

As Italian and German aircraft repeatedly bombed British troop concentrations and mechanized units, Italian ground troops launched strong counter-attacks yesterday against British forces in the Ain el Gazala sector, the communique said, adding, fresh British reenforcements were continuously thrown into battle.

Over 800 British prisoners were said to have been captured during fighting yesterday, while booty taken included 12 guns and 100 tanks, armored-cars and motorcars.

3 Planes Shot Down

Italian anti-aircraft artillery yesterday shot down three British planes over Derna and Benghazi, Libya, the communique said.

Meantime, Axis aircraft launched repeated attacks against British military objectives on the island of Malta, it was said.

Brindisi, in southern Italy, was admitted to have been raided last night by British aircraft. There were no casualties, but some buildings were damaged, it was said. Italian anti-aircraft defenses were said to have shot down one British plane at Catania, Sicily.

Germans Settling Down

Domei

BERLIN, December 17.—German forces along the eastern front now are carrying out necessary improvements and the shortening of frontlines due to the change from offensive operations to

(Continued on Page 2)

Government Permit Required to Touch Assets of Enemies

Enemy assets in this country shall not be touched without Government permission, the Finance Ministry warned all those interested in a written statement issued Wednesday.

The Government, in the meantime, has gone through all necessary procedures for enactment of the Enemy Assets Control Law, the legislation of which has just passed the Imperial Diet. The law, intended for the clarification of the interests on the enemy assets and their effectual uses is expected to be promulgated soon.

ARGENTINES PLACED UNDER SIEGE STATE

To Fulfill Obligations Is Reason Offered—U.S. Officials Withhold All Comment

MEXICO NAMES DELEGATES

Panama and Nicaragua Accept Costa Rica's Invitation To Conference

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—A state of siege has been proclaimed throughout Argentina, it was announced here today.

The decision was made by the Government in order to enforce order throughout the country in order to fulfill Argentina's international obligations, it was said.

U.S. Remains Silent

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—Washington political circles have withheld comments on the declaration of a state of siege in Argentina, it was reported here from the American capital today.

May Allow Foreign Ships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—General Manuel Avila Gamacho, President of Mexico, has asked for Congressional approval of measures which would permit passage of foreign troops through Mexico and the stationing of foreign ships and planes in Mexican ports and air bases, it was reported here from Mexico City today.

The bill also provides that such ships and planes would be permitted to take on supplies, fuel and spare parts in Mexican ports and air bases, the dispatch said.

This privilege, it was said, would be limited to forces of other American nations for the duration of the present war.

President Camacho was said to be seeking authorization in order to fulfill his promise to cooperate in every possible way.

Mexican Selects Mission

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—General Manuel Avila Camacho, President of Mexico, has appointed Ezequiel Padilla, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to head a seven-man delegation to the Pan-American conference to be held at Rio de Janeiro early next year, it was reported here from Mexico City today.

Chile Radical Nominated

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—The Chilean Radical Party has nominated Juan Antonio Rios as its presidential candidate, it was reported here from Santiago today.

To Meet at Guatemala

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—Panama and Nicaragua have announced their acceptance of Costa Rica's invitation to participate in a Foreign

(Continued on Page 2)

HAWAII, HONGKONG AND MALAYA CONTINUE TO BE WAR TARGETS FOR JAPAN'S FIGHTING FORCES

War of Greater East Asia Being Waged With Relentless Fury Over Wide Area by Navy And Army of Japan

BAKER, JOHNSTON AND MAUI BOMBARDED

Huge Naval Toll Taken in Hongkong Attack—British Continue General Retreat in Terrific Battle for Possession of Malay Area

The situation of the hostilities with the American and British forces, as revealed Wednesday, the 10th day of the Greater East Asia War, is reported by Domei as follows:

The Hawaii area:—The Imperial Navy attacked Baker Island on December 11 and Johnston Island on December 16, causing great damage to the enemy military establishments in both cases. The American naval authorities revealed that the Japanese bombarding of the islands of Maui and Johnston had been continuing for 24 hours.

The Hongkong sector:—Fierce attacks were made by the Japanese Army and Navy forces on the island. The war results around the area brought by the Imperial forces by Wednesday include the sinking of a gunboat and six torpedo boats; severe damage to two gunboats and another ship, and destruction of various enemy military establishments.

The Malay Peninsula:—The British combined armies were compelled to make a strategic retreat all along their lines, it was broadcast from London.

Malay Defense Crippled

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—British experts have admitted that Britain's defenses in Malaya have been crippled by the destruction of the British Far Eastern Fleet's battle force, it was reported here from London today.

Singapore's defense, these experts stated, hinged upon the existence of strong British-American naval detachments to prevent landings, the report said.

Meantime, London circles were said to have expressed deep pessimism regarding the future of Hongkong and Singapore, it was said.

British Still Resisting

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—The British High Command in Singapore today announced that fighting still is continuing south of Kedah, in the eastern Malayan Peninsula near the Siamese border, according to a report received here from Singapore today.

Pacific Islands Shelled

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—The United States Navy Department yesterday announced that Japanese naval forces bombarded Johnston Island while other units of the Japanese navy heavily shelled American defense facilities at Kipahulu, Maui, according to reports from Washington today.

The announcement added that Japanese naval units assaulted Wake Island for the second time.

Mobilize Men, Women for Defense

Domei

PEKING, December 17.—According to a radio message reaching here from Chungking, the British authorities in Singapore have decided to pass in a few days an emergency legislative bill concerning the mobilization of both men and women for the defense of Singapore whenever the authorities regard it necessary.

Popham Line Described

The Popham line, which extends east and west across the northern section of Malaya from Trenganu to Kedah is a mass of barbed wire entanglements and underground mines, supported by a row of pill-boxes, according to the Asahi reporters in Bangkok who made a trip down to the Malaya border.

"From Bangkok, where the city is ecstatic and jubilant over the understanding reached between the Japanese and Thai Governments for an offensive-defensive alliance, to Singapore where the men are in dampened spirits runs a trunk railroad line over which we traversed in our journey down south from the capitol of Thai on December 14.

"After two days and nights, we arrived at a certain outpost on the border of Thai and Malaya. Not far from this point was the reported Popham line, cutting east and west of northern Malaya through Trenganu, Kelantan and Kedah. It was a long, fatiguing journey. The day we left Bangkok was the date on which an understanding between Japan and Thai had been reached over the alliance. Through chance, we learned that a freight train was pulling out of the capital. Quickly packing up some of our things, we jumped onto one of the cars.

"For 1,000 kilometers, we were jostled left and right as the train rumbled over the rails southward. We passed through limitless mangrove thickets. The villages which we passed at night were wrapped in darkness. There wasn't a single light. It was a blackout. Then in marsh lands and swamps we saw herons poised in the mud and water buffalos lazily whipping their tails at the flies. After a few minutes of this scene, the train whistled into another dense jungle.

"Down the Kra Isthmus we went. It was sultry. Perspiration came down our faces in streams and the lunch which we had brought with us began to smell. We took out the canned goods which we had purchased in Bangkok on December 13 and concocted a fruit salad, by throwing in slices of rice, tropical bananas and 'zabon.'

Thai People Give Cheer

"On December 14, there was a heavy rain, followed by a cold, biting breeze. It was a 45 hour jostle from north latitude 14 to latitude 7. But this tiresome trip was brightened by incidents which made our hearts leap in joy. From the farms, hillsides and villages through which we passed, the Thai people shouted 'Chaiyo' (Banzai!) and waved their hands. We were happy. As the train drew into the jungle, we could still hear the cheerful voices of the Thai people ringing in our ears. We had heard in Bangkok that the natives to the south of the capital would never understand the full significance of the alliance but now we knew that Bangkok was wrong.

"As the train with the Japanese and Thai flags streaming in the tropical wind swept through the jungle, a Thai boy came out in his loin cloth to shout 'chaiyo.' When the train came to a town not far from the Malay border, 300 Thai inhabitants of that city came out en masse and throwing up their hands in the air cheered 'Nippon Chaiyo,' and brought us water and gave us 'zabon,' for presents.

"With 'Chaiyo' still echoing in our ears, we finally reached a town on the border of Malaya. The Popham line was not far away. This line is a snare, with a belt of ground mines, then barbed wire entanglements and again ground mines. Behind these are the trenches and pill-boxes.

"The Popham line stands like the wall of a dam to stem the Japanese advance, and a line to defend the last British outpost in East Asia, Singapore, that hangs from the Malay Peninsula like a globule of liquid at the end of a medicine dropper.

"But already, the major airforce of the British in Malaya has been destroyed while the Prince of Wales and Repulse have gone down to the bottom. The rain falls on the pill-boxes on the Popham line tonight while the fog creeps toward the border—the border whose fate now hangs in a balance."

SHIPPING RISE SEEN DESPITE CHINA WAR

Terashima Over Radio Says Activities of Transportation Ships Cannot Be Overlooked

In his radio speech delivered on a nation-wide hook-up through the JOAK station at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Communications Minister, suggested the Government plan for the projected State Control of shipping and declared that the total tonnage of shipping has been considerably increased despite the protracted China affair.

In virtue of the projected State control of shipping, the Government will be able, upon enforcement of the measure, to requisition shipping and seamen under service to the State, according to the Communications Minister.

The following is the summary of his speech:

Following declaration of war against Britain and the United States, Japan gained brilliant war results, unprecedented in the annals of war in the world, in her armed operations in area extending over tens of thousands of miles.

Brilliant War Results

Needless to say that such brilliant war results should be attributed to the Imperial prestige. At the same time, we cannot but appreciate the war heroes for their bravery and loyalty whereby they did their utmost so as to bring such brilliant war results in a short time. It is not too much to say that the Government dared to wage war upon Britain and the United States, on a firm conviction in the skilful strategy of the fighting services and bravery and loyalty of the men and officers. What cannot be overlooked by the nation is the activities of the transportation ships, which distinguished themselves in transporting the expeditionary forces.

A large number of ships were requisitioned for the military purpose. All members of the crew of those requisition ships are proceeding with achievement of their mission in defiance of various danger. In this sense, we cannot but offer thanks to these members of the crew. In wartime significance of shipping operations is limited to requisitioned vessels alone. In other words, the fate of the State depends much upon whether or not marine Communications are smoothly operated.

Making Desperate Effort

Each Power of the world is making desperate effort for security of marine communications. Before the war the total tonnage was estimated at over 60,000,000 tons of which 10,000,000 tons were reduced, thus inviting shortage of bottoms. Thanks to complete security of Command of the sea and the air, the total tonnage of this country was greatly increased, despite the protracted China affair. However, it is easily imagined that, with extension of the front lines the number of requisitioned vessels will be increased. It is an urgent necessity to enhance the efficiency of the shipping operations in order to meet the situation arising from shortage of shipping. For this purpose the Government has made the shipping industrialists organize the Central Shipping Control Association by absorbing all shipping organizations throughout the country.

The China affair has now developed into the stage of the War for Great East Asia. Under such circumstances, it is absolutely necessary for Japan to keep the plan of shipping operations in secret and to mobilize shipping if necessary. For this purpose, the Government is now contemplating State Control of shipping along the following lines:

1. The Government will requisition all vessels except small sized ships and special type craft.
2. The Government will requisition all occupants of these requisitioned vessels.
3. The Government will give various facilities in organizing a special corporation for operation of all these requisitioned vessels.

The Government is now making necessary arrangements for earlier materialization of this plan so as to establish a wartime shipping structure.

The finishing touch of the War for Great East Asia will be completed by the hegemony of the Japanese merchant shipping.

Arnold Is Promoted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—President Roosevelt today promoted Major-General Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief-of-Staff, to the rank of Lieutenant-General, Havas reports from Washington.

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

According to the Emergency Postal Regulations the name and address of subscribers on the wrapper of the paper should hereafter be accompanied by their nationality. It is requested that our foreign subscribers receiving the paper by mail only will kindly furnish us with such information by using the following blank at once.

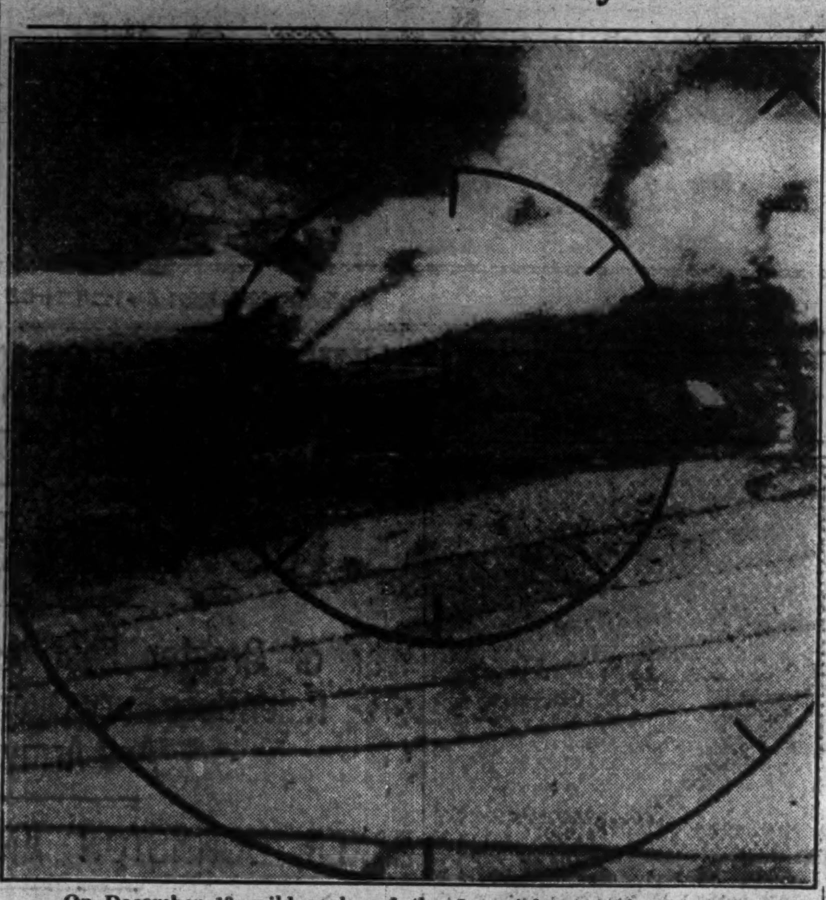
Date

Nationality

Name

Address

Rescue Plane Destroyed



On December 13, wild eagles of the Imperial Army in South China attacked the Nanhsiung airdrome situated to the northeast of Canton and burnt down a Chinese plane waiting there to rescue leaders of Chungking in Hongkong. (Censored by the War Office).

CASUALTIES TOLL UP IN TAIWAN TEMBLOR

205 Dead, 259 Injured, 1,341 Houses Completely Demolished In Tainan Province

A severe earthquake in the Tainan Province, Taiwan, at dawn Wednesday caused 205 deaths, 259 injured and completely demolishing 1,341 houses, it was ascertained late Wednesday evening, the Nichi Nichi reports, adding that the suspension of the railway traffic between Tainan and Takao was restored by 11:30 a.m. the same day.

The serious temblor occurred at 4:20 a.m. Wednesday in Kagi district, Tainan Province. The quake was caused by a break in strata. As authoritatively announced, it was next in severity to the two previous quakes occurring on the island March 17, 1906, and April 21, 1935, respectively. The comparative largeness of damages is attributed to the walls inside the dwelling homes. All of these walls are without reinforcing material within, it is reported.

The casualties and damages, as revealed by 5 p.m. Wednesday, are listed:

In Tainan Province:—205 killed, 259 injured, 1,341 houses completely collapsed, 1,389 houses half demolished, and 5,477 houses more or less seriously damaged.

In Taichu Province:—14 houses completely crushed, 8 houses half demolished and 91 more or less severely damaged.

The local authorities in the shaken districts, it is further reported, promptly took steps that the sufferers were properly attended to by both the official and civilian relief parties in the neighborhood. All those practicing medicine in the locality were ordered to assist in the relief work. The peace in the stricken regions is kept in perfect order, the report added.

LIVING BABY DIED TWICE; ALL DOCTORS ARE AMAZED

Two and Half Months Premature—To Live in Iron Lunglet Two Months

SAN FRANCISCO.—Doctors are amazed at the dramatic story of the fight for life of a 36-ounce baby who has twice "died" and has been brought back to life.

The baby weighed two pounds four ounces and was just a shade over twelve inches tall at birth. He was two and a half months premature, and at birth there was little hope he would live.

Physicians, however, were ready with a combination incubator-respirator. The baby, whose mother had never seen him, went into it and has been there ever since.

The incubator provided needed warmth, the respirator kept breathing going. Twice since birth, however, breathing has stopped. The baby was revived by massage in the heart region and injection of hormones. Water and salt also is administered, and a sixth of an ounce of milk at a time through a tube.

He will have to stay in his iron lunglet until he is at least two months old and becomes capable of breathing normally.

Argentines Placed Under Siege State

(Continued From Page 1)

Ministers' Conference of Central American countries, it was reported from San Jose today.

The conference, scheduled for December 20 at Guatemala City, was proposed by the Costa Rican Government for the purpose of discussing problems which the Central American countries will present to the Rio de Janeiro conference.

Furthermore, it was revealed that the Salvador Government also has accepted the invitation but indicated that the conference should be held at Rio de Janeiro prior to the Pan-American conference.

GENERAL USHIROGU TELLS JAPAN'S POLICY FOR CHINA

Chief of Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China Asks Their Cooperation

Domei

NANKING, December 16.—Speaking before a gathering of Japanese and Chinese pressman at the general headquarters here, General Jun Ushirogu, Chief of the General Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, explained the Japanese Government's policy toward China, stating that it is explicitly outlined in the Basic Treaty between Japan and China and the Joint Declaration made by Japan, China and Manchoukuo.

Among the Chinese people, he said, a clear idea of the outcome of the War of Greater East Asia has been imprinted by the successive Japanese victories on land and sea. However, on the other, hand, there are a great many who fear that Japan may exploit and bleed China to her profit in the future as America and Britain have done in the past, he explained. Such fears and worries are groundless, he said, as Sino-Japanese relations will be guided by the abovementioned treaty and declaration. As the term War of Greater East Asia implies, the peoples of East Asia must form a solid block in winning the war and purging Asia of greedy Anglo-American interests, he continued, and, in successfully waging the war, Japan needs the wholehearted cooperation of the Chinese people. The General concluded by saying that it was his sincere wish that the people of China cooperate actively with the Japanese, increasing industrial production and participating in economizing consumption, thereby contributing actively to the cause of the war.

CHUNGKING'S ENTRY IN WAR IS FAILURE

Forced by Instigation of General Magruder and Owen Lattimore to Declare War

The signal victories of Japan in the naval warfares have plunged the Chungking regime into a decisive crisis as its dream of Japan's defeat by England and America has been proved to be nothing but a disillusion, says a dispatch to the Tokyo Nichi Nichi from Canton.

Pro-British and pro-American elements in the Chungking regime are being severely accused of their miscalculation by those close to Germany and the Soviet Union, those versed in conditions of Japan and those advocating Chungking's self-resistance against Japan.

The question at issue is the step taken recklessly by the Chungking regime to declare war against not only Japan but also Germany and Italy.

Although the Chungking's declaration of war was decided on through legal procedure after having been approved by the National Defense Supreme Council and the People's Political Council, the fact is that the pro-British and pro-American elements in the governing body of the regime forcibly took the step to declare war at the instigation of General Magruder and Owen Lattimore.

Prior to this, the Chinese Communist Party through Ho Yao-tsu proposed a Soviet-Chungking military pact, while those close to Germany including Chu Hua-chia maintained that Chungking should maintain a neutral attitude toward Germany and Italy. Those versed in conditions of Japan, including Ho Ying-chin and Chang Chi insisted on an independent foreign policy.

Pro-British and Pro-American elements are being accused of having recklessly resorted to the declaration of war in spite of oppositions from these quarters. The situation has reached a stage at which an anti-British and American coup d'etat may take place at any moment.

Even anti-British and American elements cannot be said to have foreseen accurately what has been taking place in the Pacific since December 8. However, Ho Ying-chin expressed significant opinion with regard to the Japanese Navy before the opening of the War of Greater East Asia.

He stated:—

"The United States underestimates the strength of Japan. It has no correct knowledge concerning the Japanese Navy. The Japanese Navy is a riddle to the world. Japan keeps the expansion of its navy secret. Even Germany and Italy do not know the scope of Japan's navy. If Chungking ignores Japan's navy and moves fecklessly, it would be the ruin of her. Should a Japanese-American war break out, American aids to Chungking would cease. Whatever the case, Chungking would not win the war."

Axis Forces Defend Bardia and Sollum

(Continued From Page 1)

trench warfare during the Winter, the High Command announced today.

Strong German bomber and fighter formations yesterday continued attacks against Soviet troops in the Don area and in the central sector of the eastern front, blasting Soviet batteries and destroying numerous motorcars, the communique said.

Referring to Luftwaffe activity against Britain, the communique said, German fighter bombers last night attacked harbor facilities and other military objectives at Plymouth and Dover, in southern England. A medium-sized British merchant vessel was said to have been damaged by bombs in waters north of Scotland.

In North Africa, fierce fighting took place yesterday west of Tobruk. Axis forces repulsed strong British attacks near Bardia, inflicting severe losses on the British, the communique said.

Small forces of British aircraft last night raided the northwestern coastal district of Germany, dropping high explosive and incendiary bombs and causing some damage to residential quarters, the communique said. Four British airplanes were claimed to have been shot down.

Normandie Seized by U.S.

Domei

VICHY, December 17.—Seizure of the 83,423-ton luxury liner Normandie by the United States Coast Guard was officially announced today by the French Admiralty. Naval experts here believe that it is impossible to convert the Normandie into an aircraft carrier, as has been variously reported, and they believe that the United States naval authorities will use the vessel as a troop transport.

Sinking of Prince of Wales Told by Man Who Experienced Raid With Japan Airmen

The Imperial air force which succeeded in giving a fatal blow to the Prince of Wales off Malay Peninsula felt the shower of the enemy firing from on board the huge ship as it each Wild Eagle was pelted with grains of sand, it was revealed Tuesday by a certain Yamada who chanced to pass a night with the members of the said force just after the epoch-making hit was made on the British ship.

Mr. Yamada, on his arrival here from the war-ridden regions of the peninsula, told some of his experiences to a Domei man as follows:

"I happened to spend a night in a certain part of the peninsula with the Wild Eagles, the heroes who were responsible for the sinking of the famed enemy vessel. They said that during the daring torpedoing of the ship they felt on themselves the shower of the foe firing as if they were moving under falls of sands. They had no fear of the enemy guns, presumably because their mentality was just so framed to facilitate all their action against the enemy.

"At a certain spot in the peninsula I learned that a Japanese soldier stuffed himself in a hole of an enemy pillbox so that the enemy fire might be stopped.

"At an undisclosed enemy airfield, I was further told, a British plane alighted just after the field came into the hands of a Japanese force. The plane was too late to flee when those in the plane were aware of its being in Japanese possession."

NEWS IN BRIEF

U.S. Arrests Axis Nationals

The nationals of Axis Powers who were arrested for internment in the United States of America have so far reached 2,451 in number, of whom 1,298 are Japanese, 865 German and the rest Italian, says a foreign dispatch reaching a local paper from Shanghai, adding that among the numbers are included 43 former Axis nationals who have American citizenship.

Human Torpedoes

Amazed with the accurate bombing of the Imperial Air Forces which was fully demonstrated in the battles off the Malay Peninsula, Hawaii and in other theaters of war, a certain newspaper in Buenos Aires reports that human torpedoes, devised in Germany, were put into practice for the first time by the Japanese Navy, says a special Buenos Aires dispatch to a local paper, adding that the paper explained the human torpedoes with an imaginary illustration.

Gloomy Christmas

Crestfallen Britishers who suffered crushing defeat in the initial stage of the War of Greater East Asia will have a gloomier Christmas as a result of ban placed on Christmas card manufacturing, according to a special Buenos Aires dispatch to the Osaka Mainichi, adding that the British Government has decided to take more drastic steps for the curtailment of the use of paper.

Reader Interest Changing

Since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, books that appeal most to the reading public are those with titles such as "East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," "South Seas Co-Prosperity Sphere" and books on the Japanese Navy, according to the Osaka Prefecture Library authorities, says a report reaching here from Osaka. Similar tendency is seen among patrons of book-stores, indicating ever-mounting Japanese interest in southern regions, adds the report. Books on Japanese-American war have ceased to be of interest to the readers who have been clearly shown the weakness of the American Navy in the recent battles, it is further reported.

Chinese, But Japanese

A 19-year-old Chinese who smuggled himself into this country in 1937 was living in Osaka as a Japanese until his recent death, it was revealed by the Fukushima police in Osaka which received the death report from his employer, an electric appliance dealer in Konohana-ku, says a message reaching here from Osaka. The Chinese pretended to be a Japanese by assuming the name of a certain Saito, a native of Yamagata Prefecture whose death he chanced to know at an employment agency in Shizuoka and worked in Tokyo and Osaka, adds the message. In his note left behind him, the Chinese apologized for having used the name of the dead person, expressing at the same time that it was his earnest desire to be a real Japanese, it is further reported.

Old Coins Donated

Greatly moved by the news of the unprecedented war achievements of the Imperial Army and Navy at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan's old time coins, 650,000 pieces in number and 588 kan in weight, were donated to the State through the Hachinohe City Office of Aomori Prefecture by a citizen there, says a telephone message from the city. The coins are reported to have been handed over from his ancestors.

Amalgamation Expected

To publicize literary men's attitude to be taken at this time of emergency, the Literary Men's Patriotic Meeting will be held at the headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Wednesday, December 24, it was decided at the preparatory committee meeting held Wednesday at the headquarters with literary men, the association and government officials concerned attending. With the opening of the meeting as an opportunity the amalgamation of various literary men's organizations into one body is expected to be realized.

Foodstuff Defense Corps

For the purpose of securing necessary foodstuff under any circumstances in wartime, Foodstuff Defense Corps will be organized throughout the country, it was decided by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry recently. As to the operation and organization of the corps a notification was issued Wednesday to the prefectural governors under the joint names of the directors of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry and the General Affairs Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

Robbery and Injury

A burglary took place in Yodobashi in the early hours of Wednesday when a man of the age of about 35 broke into the house of Yoshihiro Minemura, a fruit dealer. Injuring with a knife mercilessly 30-year-old wife of the fruit dealer and their two children of the age of seven and four respectively, the burglar ran away with a booty of ¥130 in cash. The four-year-old child is reported to have been critically injured.

Confesses Crime

Masatomi Fujita (21), a roomer of the house of a certain Mr. Nogiri of Kanasugi-cho, Shitaya-ku, was arrested Wednesday by the Yanaka police in connection with the murder of Matsue Mukai (28), wife of a lawyer of Uyeno-Sakuragi-cho of Shitaya-ku and her three-year-old daughter. The roomer confessed that he committed the crime on December 2. The culprit is reported to have been an employe of a phonograph dealer in the same ward and an acquaintance of the victim since four years ago.

Watch for Jiro Harada

Jiro Harada (21) of no fixed abode is being wanted by the police in connection with the murder of a 22-year-old waitress of the Kirin Beer Hall, 4-chome, Ginza, named Hideko Hiranuma who was found dead in her room of the Seikiso Apartment House of Hiratsuka, Ebara-ku Saturday.

Women's Part in Wartime

To discuss women's part to be played in wartime, a meeting was held by the Patriotic Women's Association at the Kyoritsu Kodo of Kanda-ku, Thursday beginning at 1:30 p.m., with its 3,000 leading members in Tokyo Prefecture attending. A Finance Ministry official was to deliver a speech, on that occasion, to urge its 6,500,000 members through the association to purchase national bonds.

Accidental Accident

A policeman of the Isezaki police station in Yokohama was run over by accident by a rushing train Wednesday morning while crossing the tracks near Nebukawa Station on the Tokaido Line, it was reported from Yokohama by telephone.

Cotton Employe Dies

Torazo Hosogai, a 60-year-old employe of a cotton-dealer of Jingudori of Shibuya-ku, was knocked down by a motor-bicycle Tuesday on the street near his employer's shop, died Wednesday morning in a nearby hospital where he had been treated for injuries.

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

Attlee Is Evasive On Malay Debacle

(Continued From Page 1)

pered in battle by insufficient airplane protection?" To this Lord Attlee did not reply.

Press Blasts Government

Domei

BERNE, December 17.—While the British public is seriously concerned over the British disasters in Malaya and is contrasting the present atmosphere with the optimism which was being freely expressed two weeks ago, the English press broke out with a series of blasting criticisms directed against the Government for its negligence and unpreparedness, it was reported here from London today.

The London Times bluntly asserted that the Singapore situation is grave, adding, the people in Singapore believe that certain London reports are "too optimistic."

A complete investigation to determine who is responsible for the Malaya and South Pacific disasters has been demanded by the News Chronicle, the report said.

Meantime, the Daily Telegraph admitted that while raw materials were necessary, it has become necessary to enforce certain restrictions.

Generally speaking, the British press condemned the Government for its failure to reach a state of preparedness necessary to meet any situation and emphasized that the United States must now recognize the necessity for a "common strategy and unified direction," the report stated.

Talks Still Continue

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—Important negotiations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain are being held in Moscow, according to a London report received here today.

Lifeline Threatened

Domei

MADRID, December 17.—Japanese attacks against Hawaii and against the British battleships have been tantamount to a direct attack against Great Britain's foodstuff reserves, Luis Calvo, a London correspondent of the Spanish daily "Abc" reported here today from the British capital.

Because the British Isles will have less food from abroad in the future, the writer said, "Great Britain must put in larger reserves of foodstuffs and it must cultivate more land and carry through a most stringent rationing of foodstuffs."

Food shortages in England will be enhanced because Great Britain will have a smaller number of ships at its disposal in the near future and the "United States will no longer be able to release for England as much cargo space as heretofore," the report said.

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.

Abe Shoten
4 Awajicho, 1-chome
Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25) 3460

100 % Wool
New Season
HATS
Les Belles Modes
ベルモード
Kojimachi 3-chome, Ginza 5-chome

JOINT WAR EFFORT EXHORTED BY WANG

Nanking Government President Says Mainland Inseparably Bound With Japan

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 9.—The full text of the statement issued yesterday by President Wang Ching-wei in connection with the Japan U.S.-Britain war is given as follows:

"Since the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Basic Relations and the issue of the China-Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Declaration on November 30, 1940, China has been cooperating with our friendly nation on the basis of mutual respect for territorial sovereignty and in economic and cultural enterprises for the establishment of the New Order and permanent peace of East Asia, thus contributing to the peace of the whole world. Britain and U.S.A., which intend to keep China perpetually in the status of semi-colony so as to maintain their economic aggressive policy during the last 100 years, have tried in every way possible to destroy the peace based on righteousness.

Supply Chungking With Arms

They supply the Chungking regime with munitions and other materials, instigating it to carry on the war of resistance with the object of exhausting the strength of both China and Japan so that they might fish in troubled waters. For this reason the Sino-Japanese Incident cannot be terminated and nation-wide peace cannot be realized. Their secret machinations are most deplorable.

"Recently, they have carried out the so-called economic blockade which is detrimental to the existence of China and our friendly nation. For several months our national finance and people's economy have been greatly threatened. For these reasons, Japan has sent important missions to America to negotiate with American authorities in the hope of averting the crisis and preventing the war. America has not awakened and in collusion with Britain, persists in the abovementioned activities. Hence the hostilities between Japan on the one hand, and Britain and U.S.A., on the other.

"Out of respect for the Treaty and with the aim of establishing the New Order of East Asia, the National Government has determined to share the hardships in an unconquerable spirit. With the outbreak of the war our people will suffer more hardships than they have suffered before. All this is the result of the British and American ambitions and Chungking's willingness to allow the Chinese nation to be exploited and sacrificed.

Inseparably Bound With Japan

"Our people must realize that China's fate is inseparably bound up with that of East Asia and Japan. We must endure our temporary hardships so that the aim may be attained. We must place confidence in the Government and render faithful services, and the Government will do its best to accomplish its mission. It is hoped that the Chinese abroad will observe this aim and will break the economic bondage imposed on them in the colonies so as to realize the co-existence and co-prosperity of East Asia.

"We must cooperate with Japan on all occasions and at all places so as to attain the aim. Germany and Italy are struggling in the West while China, Japan and Manchoukuo are making supreme efforts for the co-prosperity of East Asia. The permanent peace of East Asia and the whole world has revealed its bright future. True to the spirit of the National Revolution, we should carry out the Pan-Asianism advocated by the late National Father and accomplish the mission of Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction. Let us do all we can to reach this goal."

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor
KIYOSHI TOGASAKI, Managing Editor
SHOICHI KAWAMURA, Business Manager

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin." Furikae No, Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku; Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
NAGOYA, 7, Oike-cho 2-chome, Naka-ku, Tel. Naka (3) 5080.
KARUIZAWA, Beside the Post Office, Tel. Karuizawa 146.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

LOCAL ADVERTISING RATES:
Per inch: One insertion, ¥5.00; Three consecutive insertions, ¥12.00; six consecutive insertions, ¥20.00.
Notice of births, marriages and deaths ¥5.00 per insertion.
Rate card for advertising for long period will be sent on application.

Address all communications relating to the Editorial Department to the Editor, and all communications relating to subscriptions, advertising and general business matters to the Business Manager.

America to Censor Outgoing Reports

(Continued From Page 1)

tasks which are being performed by men; thus, permitting many feminine specialists to work in war industries, the report said.

Mrs. Rogers also is of the opinion that this will be one way for American women to contribute to the national defense of the United States, the report said.

168-Hour-Week Studied

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—President Roosevelt and Sidney Hillman, co-director of the Office of Production Management, have considered the possibility of establishing an 168-hour-week in all United States war munitions plants, said a Washington report reaching here yesterday.

This means 24 hours per day for the entire seven days of the week, the report said.

Mr. Hillman told press correspondents that he had spoken with the President regarding additional training of workmen and the "situation in general."

Subsidies on cotton exports granted to United States cotton textile firms, will no longer be paid beginning Saturday, December 20, the United States Department of Agriculture today announced, according to another Washington wire received here.

The Department of Agriculture has been granting subsidies on cotton exports in order to compete with Japanese exporters, but, under present conditions, the Department feels that such subsidies are unnecessary because Japanese competition has disappeared, the report said.

U.S. Diplomats Still in Reich

Domei

BERLIN, December 17.—The United States diplomatic personnel in Germany and American journalists caught by the outbreak of war are at present at Bad Nauheim, in southern Germany, the Wilhelmstrasse announced today.

As yet nothing is known about the exchange of the diplomatic staffs between the United States and Germany, the announcement added.

TRY OUR GOOD OIL PERMANENT WAVE
BY REAL American licensed experts
Also our reconditioning Treatments
The Misses Yamanaka
Arden Beauty Salon
Sukiya Bldg.—2nd Floor
(Opposite Mazda Bldg.)
Ginza Nishi 5-chome. Phone 57-4393

H.OBA
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Ladies Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE
(Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor:
Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor:
No. 4, Tamuracho, 1-chome
Tel. No. 1062 Ginza

KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

DRY CLEANING, DYEING & LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING
白洋舍
HAKUYO-SHA CO., LTD.
Tel. Shiba (43) 353. Shibuya (46) 50. Yokohama Branch: Tel. (2) 2375

"RENE" PERMANENT WAVE
FAMOUS FRENCH FORMULA—BLENDED OILS—BY COMPAGNIE RENE
When such delicately processed things like your hair and skin, your face and hands, are concerned, you have every right to demand a supply of conscientious beauty experts to use the safest, finest beauty preparations and equipment. Therefore, we are not the cheapest in our charges, but anticipate your demands.
Tokyo: Osaka Building, Kojimachi. Tel.: Ginza 5181
MI-MI
MAISON DE BEAUTE
Yokohama: Bluff Tel.: 2-1612

Japanese Press Comments

Thursday, December 18

NICHI NICHI—Achieving the Objective of War

YOMIURI—Resolution for Accomplishment of Greater East Asia War

HOCHI—Crystalization of Patriotism

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Glorious Battle Results and People's Determination

The following are translations of editorial comments appearing in the Japanese newspapers. The articles are translated for information. The opinions expressed are those of the journal named at the head of each article, and their publication here does not imply approval or disapproval on the part of the Japan Times and Advertiser.

Achieving the Objective of War

NICHI NICHI

In this hour we feel as hopeful as our remote ancestors must have felt when the Sun Goddess left the Heavenly Cave.

The extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet, called to approve measures necessary to conduct the War of Greater East Asia, has finished its business. The session was climaxed by the adoption of a resolution on the conduct of the war by the House of Representatives toward the end of its session Wednesday morning.

The resolution which said that the people, with their unlimited confidence in the Imperial Army and Navy, would stand at the side of the Government, reflected the sentiments of the people at this critical moment.

The countries against which we are pitted have dominated the world in the past. There is no doubt that they will not submit without a struggle. The successes which have been achieved by our forces in the war on America and Britain are remarkable. But this must not be any occasion for our felicitation. We must face a protracted conflict, and we must not jubilate until the objective of the Greater East Asia War has been achieved.

The conflict we are facing is not the type of war we faced when we moved into China in the China affair. The war which we must win before we can attain the goal of constructing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is at the same time military, economic, and cultural.

A protracted Greater East Asia War differs from a protracted China affair in that it will give this country access to vast areas which are rich in natural resources. It goes without saying that it is high time that we made plans for the development of the resources in the territory which has passed under our control. With resources on the continent and in the Pacific and South Seas areas, it should not be a difficult thing for this country to deal effectively with the problem of conducting a long drawn-out campaign against America and Britain.

The thing we must do before we have gained control of resources in the areas where we are carrying on warfare is clear. We must save as much money as possible by reducing our standards of living. That the people are determined to endure any hardship in order to help carry through the Greater East Asia War will be seen from the manner in which they have been accepting the conditions of living since the declaration of war against the United States and the British Empire.

Resolution for Accomplishment of Greater East Asia War

YOMIURI

The extraordinary Imperial Diet approved the extraordinary military expenditures bill amounting to ¥2,800,000,000 and several other bills presented by the Government and manifested their full cooperation with the wartime policy of the Government.

The House of Representatives, which collaborated with the Government for the perfection of wartime policy without making any interpellations to the administrative address of the Premier, presented and passed unanimously a resolution concerning the fulfilment of the objective of the Greater East Asia War. It is nothing but a manifestation of unanimous will of 100,000,000 subjects of the Empire.

In order to avoid disaster to humanity as the result of the war in the Pacific, the Japanese Government manifested its extreme patience and repeatedly urged the American Government to reconsider its policy. The latter, however, rejected the final proposal of our Government. When we look at the result of the Japanese-American negotiations, it is readily seen that the opening of the war was unavoidable. It is a war of righteousness and the entire nation is firmly resolved to overcome all difficulties in order to gain final victory.

The American and British sides under-estimated the national strength of Japan because of the hostilities carried out for the past four years in China and they even believed that there was a divergence of opinions within this country. With the war once declared, glorious war results have been scored and national unity has been manifested on a firm basis.

The war was declared in order to realize the ideal of our national foundation and gallant activities are being carried out by our army, navy and air forces in the vast territory. Difficulties ahead of us are little matter for us. In close national unity, we must push ahead for the successful conclusion of the Greater East Asia War.

Crystalization of Patriotism

HOCHI

The people's confidence and determination in executing the present War of Greater East Asia have been reflected in the Diet session that has just ended. The additional military expenditures and other budget bills, and three law bills were passed by both Houses on the first day of the session, and the war insurance law bill, the Publication law bill and other urgent bills were approved on the second day. There is no precedent of these eight Government bills having been passed so speedily and fully supported by the two Houses. The people's patriotism and confidence have crystalized into the firm determination to attain the objective of the war.

The Diet session was only for two days, but the Government fully explained the causes and objectives of the war, and also expressed its determination not to stop until the United States and Great Britain are fully beaten. On the other hand, the people have whole-heartedly supported the Government. As one body, the Government and people have fully observed the spirit of the Imperial Message of war declaration, and established the policy for contributing to the maintenance of the permanent world peace, with determination to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the Throne.

We express our sincere appreciation to the Army and Navy as we hear of the results of their brave operations. At the same time we respect the patience and efforts of our officers and men in attaining these glorious results. Our forces have already destroyed most of military bases of the United States and Great Britain in the Pacific. Twenty-six warships and 464 airplanes have been destroyed already. Then 47 merchantmen, totalling about 120,000 tons were captured. The glorious results have not brought joy to our mind, but made us shed tears.

The war has but started. As Premier Tojo said at the Diet, Japan will face greater difficulties, and we must devote greater efforts for destroying the enemy. We should not be drunk with battle victories.

The Army and Navy authorities of the Imperial Headquarters announced that in view of the danger of enemy submarines near Japan, we should be fully prepared for their attack. As we gain more victories, we should not be influenced by our joy. We should determine to crystalize our patriotic sentiments toward the attainment of our great objective, despite any difficulty.

Glorious Battle Results and People's Determination

CHUGAI SHOGKO

According to the official announcement of the result of Japanese Navy's activity from December 8 to 16, the ships sunk reached thirteen including five battleships, and when those severely damaged are included the total would come to twenty-six. Then enemy planes which were brought down or destroyed on the ground totalled 464. When the damages caused to other ships and boats are added, the total result is unprecedented in the world history. In less than 10 days since the outbreak of the war, the control of the sea and air of the Pacific has been absolutely gained by Japan. Thus, our landing operations are made easy, and the future joint actions by the Army and Navy will be greatly facilitated.

The 78th Imperial Diet instantly approved the additional military budget, and also passed a resolution to express appreciation to the Army and Navy officers and men. Then the House of Representatives passed a resolution for the execution of the objective of the War of Greater East Asia, and that has manifested the people's confidence in and appreciation of our military forces. Of course that is quite natural, but at the same time it proves how the people are firmly united in attaining the aim of the war.

Yet it is not difficult to imagine that the United States and Great Britain are attached to their great resources. Thus there will be considerable difficulty in making our military operations, particularly as our forces have to cross the vast Pacific ocean and also fight in the tropical heat of the South Seas. Then we must be prepared for a long war. The condition now is much different from that at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, but if the attack on Singapore is compared to the siege of Port Arthur. Port Arthur was in a disadvantageous position because the supplies had to be obtained from Chefoo, and it took 155 days until it finally fell, but in the case of Singapore, it must be expected that British forces would make stubborn resistance, as it can obtain supplies by air in 10 minutes from Sumatra, and in two hours from Java. The loss of Singapore will result in making British forces retreat to the Mediterranean. When we think of such a vast and extensive operation, we must speedily adjust our condition to stand a long war.

In preparing for such a long war, the resources in the South region must be utilized, and for this object, the effort of our financial circles becomes important. It is to be congratulated that the financial leaders connected with the South Sea activities have organized the Southern Economic Association for cooperating with the Government and fighting forces. Thus, with the progress of the war, the exploitation of such resources will be made. But the war has just commenced, and it is of the first importance to lead it to victory. Economic policy must also be emphasized on important points, and thus the lowering of the people's livelihood is unavoidable. But in view of the coming construction and the development of the national fortune, the people's temporary suffering is something that should be patiently borne.

WORLD IN 4TH PERIOD, SAYS CALIFORNIA PROF.

Science and Machinery Too Far Ahead of Social Institutions

BERKELEY.—The world is in a fourth great period of world revolution, a period comparable to the Dawn of History, the breakdown of the Roman Empire, or the collapse of the Medieval system.

This is the statement of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, formerly Professor of History at Columbia University now teaching at the University of California.

"In our day the reason for the change is that we have allowed our science and machinery to get too far ahead of our social institutions." Dr. Barnes said. "The resulting inefficiency of the institutions has led to disintegratition and chaos."

Student Warriors Are Honored

出征學生留魂大會
主催 日本學生協會
大詔奉戴

About 1,500 students, soon to leave their colleges and universities to enlist as servicemen at the front, were guests at a large-scale encouragement party given in their honor by the Japan Students Association at 6 p.m. Wednesday at the Kyoritsu Assembly Hall, Kanda-ku.

The invited students were cheered and instructed by several student leaders and university professors. In the photo, Vice-President Kisaburo Ando of the Imperial Assistance Association is seen addressing the youthful guests.

Manchoukuo, Near Decade of Development, Now Geared to Total Defense of East Asia

Wide Plans Launched to Exploit Plentiful Resources in Aiding Japanese Efforts to Remove Anglo-Saxon Influences From Area

Manchoukuo will mark the 10th anniversary of its founding in 1942. During the past decade, the Empire has made spectacular developments both politically and industrially with whole-hearted support given by Japan. Now with the Greater East Asia War launched by Japan on America and Britain and in face of the world-wide emergency, the rising State of Manchoukuo is now acting in concert with Japan to deal with the changing situation.

All the industries of Manchoukuo, first of all, have been placed on a wartime basis, with special emphasis placed on the expansion of the productive capacity in heavy industry. Simultaneously, however, due consideration was also given to the increased output of agricultural products in view of the fact that Manchoukuo is primarily an agricultural country.

The mineral and farming resources in Manchuria are found to be increasingly abundant as surveys are continued. The exploitation and utilization of these resources have become more and more brisk with each passing year.

Geographically speaking, mountain-ranges in Manchoukuo generally run from the northeast to the southwest. Mountains rising 1,000 meters above sea-level are very few. The Great Hsingan range, which runs from north to south in the Mongolian area, is gently sloping like a plateau. The vast Manchurian plain lies along the basin of the Liao river that runs southward into the Gulf of Pechili and the basin of the Sungari river that joins the Amur river by flowing northward.

The central part of Manchoukuo is a vast fertile plain. Manchoukuo is truly worthy of the name of "granary." Manchoukuo is, indeed, a "have" nation.

The forest area of Manchoukuo occupies 17 per cent of the total area and the standing timber is estimated at about 3,700-million cubic meters. The needle-leaved species constitute about 40 per cent of the timber and the broad-leaved species represent 60 per cent. Manchoukuo possesses promising pulp resources.

In the mountains and fields of Manchoukuo, there live such wild beasts as tigers, wolves, wild-cats, and wild boars, as well as deers and rabbits, constituting a paradise for hunters.

The grasslands in the western Mongolian area have been stock-farming zones since the dawn of history. The majority of the livestock is produced in this district. About 1,500,000 heads of cattle and about 3,500,000 sheep are being raised.

Rivers are muddy, but because they possess an ample volume of water, hydro-electric power generating enterprises are being carried out extensively.

The annual output of fresh-water fish, such as trout, salmon, and sturgeon, amounts to about ¥6,500,000 or 132-million lbs. in quantity. The catch of salt-water fish is about ¥2-million a year or 36-million lbs.

Salt produced from the salt fields on the coast of Manchoukuo and shores of Kuantung province annually amounts to 1,865-million lbs. It is widely used as a raw material for the chemical industry.

One-fourth of the total area is arable land, but the cultivated land is less than half of this. In spite of this, however, Manchurian soya beans constitute more than 60 per cent of the world soya bean production. Kaoliang, the staple food of the native Manchurians, ranks next on the list of the farming products of Manchoukuo. Then come millet and maize. Wheat and paddy-field rice and upland rice and cotton lead other farming crops.

The average annual crop of soya beans is between 4,700,000 and 4,800,000 metric tons, that of kaoliang is between 4,600,000 and 4,700,000 metric tons, and that of millet is from 3,300,000 to 3,400,000 metric tons.

Although the survey of mineral resources has not yet been completed in all the regions, even those revealed to date alone are worthy of wonder. The iron ore deposits are estimated at 1,500-million metric tons and the coal deposits at 10-billion metric tons.

Metallic and non-metallic resources such as oil shale, gold, lead, copper, manganese, and aluminum have successively been discovered and developed.

Given below is a resume of Manchoukuo's important farming and mineral resources:

Agriculture

Manchoukuo is, first of all, an agricultural country and the economic foundation of the state is based on agriculture.

More than 80 per cent of the total population of Manchoukuo are farmers and their families, engaging in farming over a vast area.

Of the total cultivable area, only about 46 per cent is now under cultivation. More than one half of the cultivable land, or 54 per cent, still remains untilled. In other words, cultivable land equivalent to more than twice Nippon's cultivated land is left as yet uncultivated in Manchoukuo.

The number of agrarian households in Manchoukuo is about 4-million, and the agrarian population totals 25-million. The agrarian households constitute 84 per cent of all the households in Manchoukuo, and the agrarian population is equivalent to about 86 per cent of the total population of Manchoukuo.

As stated before, the representative Manchurian agricultural products are soya beans, kaoliang, millet, maize, and wheat. The planted area of these 5 major farming products occupies about 80 per cent of the total area under cultivation.

Included among other agricultural products are paddy-field rice, upland buckwheat, barn-yard grass, barley, raw cotton, tobacco, hemp, flax, castor-beans, Indian mallow, and sesame, which are widely planted. Sugar beets and fruits are also produced. The farm products of Manchoukuo number from 40 to 50 in variety.

Soya Beans

In olden days, soya beans were cultivated in Manchuria only as food for the natives. Some 80 years ago, oil was first obtained from soya beans and the production of soya beans thereupon gradually began increasing. The production further increased following the demand (in Japan after the Sino-Japanese War and in Europe after 1908) for soya beans as a material for the chemical industry, and for bean cakes and bean oil, both manufactured from soya beans.

The combined export of soya beans, bean cakes, and bean oil aggregates one half of the total exports of Manchoukuo in value, thus showing the important role played by soya beans and their by-products in Manchoukuo's economy.

The export of Manchurian soya beans has become difficult due to the spread of the European war, but the use of the product as food and fertilizer has steadily developed in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

When world peace is restored, soya beans are expected to be exported actively again as an international commodity. Bean oil is used for food while bean cakes are utilized as food and fodder. Lecithin refined from soya beans is widely used as a raw material for medicine, confectionery, and the hides and leather industry. As is apparent from the above description, the soya bean industry has been making a phenomenal expansion.

Kaoliang

Kaoliang is an indispensable agricultural product for the native Manchurians, being their staple food. Kaoliang is widely used for making kaoliang spirits liked by the Manchurians. It is also made into fodder for domestic animals. Kaoliang, ground to powder and made into dumplings, are eaten by the native Manchurians. Its stalks are also widely utilized for building materials and as fuel.

Millet

Millet is another important foodstuff for the native Manchurians. Refined millet can be eaten after boiling. Its stalks are indispensable as fodder for horses and cattle. An alcoholic beverage called Huang-chu, which slightly resembles Japanese "sake" in quality, is produced from millet.

Maize

Since maize is a staple food in South Manchuria, it is extensively planted there as the leading crop. The native Manchurians eat maize by grinding the grains into powder and making cakes or buns with them.

Mineral Resources

It was after the founding of Manchoukuo that the mineral resources of Manchuria came to be fully developed and utilized. The development of mineral resources in Manchoukuo during the past 9 years has been truly amazing. Manchoukuo, which has hitherto been known as the country of soya beans, is now in the limelight as a country of coal and iron.

This is because Japan and Manchoukuo have been forced to develop the mineral resources in Manchuria for the sake of the complete establishment of a total defense structure in the face of the complicated international situation.

As the surveys continue, the mineral resources of Manchuria are found to be more abundant than expected in various fields.

Coal

Coal tops the mineral resources of Manchuria and is found scattered all over Manchuria. At present, there are more than 50 coal-fields, and the total coal deposits are estimated at 10-billion metric tons. Another estimate sets the figure at 20-billion metric tons.

The Manchurian coal strata are divided into 3 geologic eras, namely, Permian, Jurassic period of the Mesozoic era, and Oligocene period of the Tertiary era.

Those belonging to the Permian series of the Carboniferous system, the oldest among the three, are mines at Penhsihu (Mukden-Antung line), Fuchou (S.M.R. main line) and Yentai (S.M.R. main line), the coal being chiefly of the anthracite variety.

The deposits belonging to the Jurassic period of the Mesozoic era are found at Hsian (Fengtien province), Pataokou (Chinchow province), Peipiao (Chincho province), Fouhsin (Chinchow province) and Haolikang (Sankiang province). This coal is bituminous or superbituminous.

Those belonging to the 3rd category are bituminous or lignite and are found at Fushun (S.M.R. main line) and Chalainor (southeast of Manchouli).

Fushun and Penhsihu have hitherto been the most famous among the coal-fields of Manchuria, their combined deposits being estimated at 4,800-million metric tons. But such coal-fields as those at Fouhsin, Haolikang, and Chalainor, each of which is estimated to possess deposits from 4 to 5 times as large as the Fushun mine, and many other new coal-fields have successively been discovered in recent years.

Iron

The iron deposits are generally estimated at 1,500-million metric tons, but some estimate them at 3,000-million metric tons due to the successive discovery of new iron mines in recent years.

The iron ore at Anshan and in the vicinity of Mukden-Antung line is of a somewhat poor quality. But iron deposits of fine quality, estimated at about 120-million metric tons, have recently been discovered in the vicinity of Tungpientao in the southeastern sector of Manchuria. In particular, the fine ore found at Litzukou and Kungchangling is amazing, both in grade and quality.

In regard to steel production, the so-called through operation from pig-iron to steel is adopted in Manchoukou. The scrap-iron system, which is dependent on foreign countries, is not adopted in Manchoukuo.

Oil Shale

Oil shale, raw material for manufacturing oil, widely covers the main coal seams of the Fushun coal-fields, the thickness ranging from 120 to 170 meters, and the deposits are estimated at more than 5-billion metric tons. Fushun is famous for its open-cut coal mining operations. To carry out open-cut mining, oil shale must be removed. Therefore, oil shale can be obtained simultaneously with the mining of coal. The average oil production from oil shale in the upper seams is 6 per cent. For Manchoukuo, oil shale is an important material for manufacturing oil. Accordingly the oil shale industry has made rapid progress in recent years.

Magnesite

Deposits of magnesite were found on an extensive scale in the vicinity of Tashihchiao on the S.M.R. main line after the founding of Manchoukuo. Magnesite in Manchoukuo is said to be unparalleled in the world, both in quantity and quality. The magnesite deposits in Manchoukuo are considered inexhaustible, and the future of the magnesium industry in Manchoukuo is considered very promising.

(To Be Continued)

AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS

Kabukiza—Kikugoro Onoye and other principal kabuki players performance in "Onshu Ijo," or "Beyond Obligation and Revenge" and four other plays. Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Shimbashi Embujo—The Bunraku Puppet Theater of Osaka Performance under the leadership of Eizo, Bungoro, Tamazo and Monjuro and other veteran players; The fourth program (Dec. 14-18) are as follow: "Terakoya," Genpei Nunobiki-no Taki," and "Akegarasu." Curtain rises at 4 p.m.

Tokyo Gekijo—Shochiku Kateigeki, A groupe of Comedians in Osaka, performance; "Grandmother" and three other comedies. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Meijiza—The Shinsei Shimpa. A groupe of popular actors and actresses headed by Shotaro Hanayagi, performance in "San-san-do" or "The Mountain Approach to a Tombyard" and two other plays. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 2 p.m.

Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo—Shinkoku-geki Theatrical Troupe Performance, starting December 3 with matinee on Sundays until December 25; "Sekishuni Ikiru" or "One Armed Soldier", "Benkei, A Great Warrior" and "Shanghai". Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Yurakuza—Geijutsuza Dramatic company, headed by Yaeko Mizutani performance in "Ryobo" or "Matron" and two other plays. From December 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

MOVIES

"Fanny Elssler"—A Ufa Film. Towa-Shoji G. K. Presentation. Starring Lilian Harvey and Willy Birgel. Hogakuza, Taishokan (Asakusa), Musashinokan (Shinjuku).

"Jiro Monogatari"—A Nikkatsu picture, starring Haruko Sugimura, Chieko Tamura and others. Hibiya Eiga Gekijo, Ginza Eiga Gekijo.

"A Nous La Liberte"—A French picture, starring Frederick Lefebre, Annabella and Michel Corday. Nichigeki Shogekijo, Yurakucho. Dec. 18 and 19.

"Le Feu Mathias Pascal"—Pierre Chenal's Production, featuring Pierre Blancher, Isa Miranda and Robert le Vigan.

ART EXHIBITIONS

The Art Culture Association Paintings, Seijusha Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 16-20.

Tadao Koga Sculpture one-man show, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 21-23.

Willy Seiler one-man show, Kojunsha Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 17-19.

The Rokugo-kai Paintings, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Till December 18.

Asaichi Kitajima one-man show, Ginza Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 18-22.

The 4th Showa-Mizue Society Painting Exhibition, Kinokuniya Gallery, Ginza. Till Dec. 18.

Tsunetake Shima one-man show, Shiseido Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 20, 21 and 22.

DEPT. STORE EXHIBITIONS

Japanese picture (Kanji Kobayashi), Sculpture (Eiji Yoshida) and Japanese Calligraphy (Konan Hasegawa) Trio Society Exhibition, Mitsukoshi, Ginza. Dec. 18-21.

Japanese Pictures Showa Pictorial Review Publishing Completement Celebration Exhibition, Takashimaya, Nihonbashi. Till December 21.

"Cooperation Life" Photograph, Mitsukoshi, Nihonbashi. Till December 19.

Kazuchi Takahashi recent ceramic art works, Takashimaya, Nihonbashi. Till December 21.

CONCERTS

Seventh Musical Lecture, by Sumeru Music Institute. Piano solo: Miss Chieko Hara. Lectures: Nobuyoshi Shida, Teichu Maki Takehiko Kojima. At Hitotsubashi Kodo, 7 to 9 p.m., Friday, December 19.

Ninth Welfare Culture Program, by International Cultural Institute. Soloists: Miss Takane Nambu, soprano; Urimaru Nobechi, piano. International Cultural Institute Chorus; conductor: Kojiro Kobune. Musical comments: Mitsuru Ushiyama. Program: Japanese, Italian, and Spanish folk songs; Mendelssohn, Rondo Capriccioso; Chopin, Nocturne, Waltz, and Ballade; opera selections from Verdi's "Aida" and Puccini's "La Tosca"; German musical talkie. At Kyoritsu Hall, 1:30 and 6:30 p.m., Saturday, December 20.

Popular Vocal and Orchestra Concert, by Madam Tamaki Miura, soprano; Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, and Tokyo Symphony Orchestra; conductor: Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Program: Tchaikowski, "Nutcracker" Ballet; Italian Folk Songs; Johann Strauss, "Blue Danube" Waltz; Japanese Songs by Koscak Yamada; Verdi, Preludes to Acts I and III, and Duet, from "La Traviata"; Grieg, "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 1. At Hibiya Public Hall, 1:30 p.m., Saturday, December 20.

Popular Vocal and Orchestra Concert, by Madam Tamaki Miura, soprano; Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, and Tokyo Symphony Orchestra; conductor: Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Program: Gounod, Ballet Music from "Faust"; Italian Folk Songs; Johann Strauss, "Tale from the Vienna Woods"; Japanese Songs by Haseo Sugiyama, Rentaro Taki, and Shimpei Nakayama; Mozart, Overture to "Le Nozze di Figaro"; Puccini, Duet from "La Tosca"; Grieg, "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 2. At Hibiya Public Hall, 1:30 p.m., Sunday, December 21.

LIGHT MUSIC

Harmonica Recital, by Midori Saito. Assistant artists: Masanobu Hozumi, piano; Miss Sachiko Kato, koto; Yasuo Ibaragi, guitar. At Sanshi Kaikan, 6 p.m., Saturday, December 20.

"Evening of Light Music Progress," 13th concert by Tokyo Light Music Amateur Club. Attractions: Miss Tsuyako Utagami, soprano, with French Accordion Band conducted by Tadashi Osanai; Columbia Orchestra, conducted by Ryo Watanabe; Yoshio Kawata and his Milk Brothers; Koichi Sugii and Novelty Quintet; Miss Harue Wakabara, soprano, with Aloha Hawaiians led by "Bucky" Shirakata; Hiroo Yoneyama with Samoan Ensemble. At Hibiya Public Hall, 6 p.m., Monday, December 22.

DANCE RECITALS

"Peer Gynt," ballet based on a story by Henrik Ibsen, Japanese version by Masao Kusuyama, music by Grieg, arranged by Goro Sudo. Ballet Presentation by Ichiro Miki and Tokyo Ballet Theater. Accompaniment by Tokyo Ballet Theater Orchestra; conductor: Akira Suzuki. Soloists: Miss Itoko Hoshide, violin; Miss Teiko Sugimura, harp; vocal performances by Hideo Yoshida, Misao Suga, and Tokyo Vocal Music School Mixed Chorus, directed by Keisuke Shimoyakawa and Kenji Shimoyakawa. At Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday, December 17 and 18.

Autumn Ballet Performance, by Pavlova Ballet School. Performances by Miss Mari Kataoka and others. Program: "Tsukimiso," "Ballet in White," "Death and the Maiden," "Dance of the Hours," and others. At Gunjin Kaikan, 7 p.m., Friday, December 19.

Chinese Press Comments

NEW CHINA DAILY NEWS—China's Stand

CENTRAL CHINA DAILY NEWS—America's Real Strength

China's Stand

NEW CHINA DAILY NEWS

The immediate and direct cause of the Greater East Asia War is Chungking's blind war of resistance.

As the crux of the problem still lies in the solution of the China affair, China's existence can be ensured only by fighting for the emancipation of Asia since Chungking has not accepted our repeated advice to awaken from its folly.

China, which has joined the Asiatic Axis and issued the Joint Declaration with Japan and Manchoukuo last year, should cooperate closely with Japan and other countries in Asia. The Father of the Republic Dr. Sun Yat-sen stated that there would be no China without Japan and vice versa, and the Chinese revolutionary aims must be achieved through the emancipation of Asiatic nations.

According to President Wang Ching-wei's statement that Japan's war aims are identical with China's revolutionary aims, China should do everything in its power to assist Japan in the war for the liberation of Asia.

As a member of the world Axis, China's aim is to crush the common enemy so that it can achieve national reconstruction and the regeneration of all Asia.

America's Real Strength

CENTRAL CHINA DAILY NEWS

The United States which claims to be the leader of the "Democracies", has been interfering with the affairs of East Asia in an arrogant manner. It brags of its own strength for bullying other nations in the hope that the other nations will be cowed into submission. However, its attitude has failed to achieve the desired results. On the contrary, it is now being punished for what it started out to do. War has broken out in the Pacific. Let us see what Roosevelt can do.

What we are anxious to know is the real strength of the United States. As an American Senator said, the United States cannot engage in any war abroad as it can have no such strength within the period of one year. If it joins the war suddenly without due consideration of its own strength, the result will be a serious disaster. Mr. Bullitt, former American Ambassador to France, said also that the American national defense plan has only been partially completed. America has been talking a great deal but what it has actually done is very limited. It should postpone participation in the war.

That the American national defense program has not yet been completed is due to four reasons. First, the equipment of the American army is inadequate. Even at the present time, two years after the outbreak of the European War and as much as $10,000,000 has been expended, the United States does not have one single division well-equipped and well-trained. Even by next autumn, its production of tanks and artillery will be less than 50 per cent of its present requirements. As to the manufacture of anti-aircraft equipment, it will perhaps reach only its embryonic stage by the end of this year.

Secondly, during the war among other countries the United States has endeavored to expand its trade. Despite the much vaunted national defense program it has devoted its efforts mostly to the manufacture of "unnecessary articles," which seriously hampered the national defense program. In 1940, America produced 20 per cent more automobiles than in previous years. The manufacture of other daily necessities was also greatly augmented. While the Government attached importance to the production of arms and ammunition, the capitalists believed that the production of automobiles was much more profitable and did not want to stop the manufacture.

Thirdly, the dispatch of supplies to Britain has been a complete failure. It is for this reason that after the outbreak of the Russo-German War, Britain cannot utilize the God-sent opportunity to create a second front in Europe, so as to make the German forces fight both at the front and in the rear. In June and July, the United States failed to send a single cannon to England, not to mention other war materials.

The United States has a two-ocean naval project which cannot be realized, within four or five years. Is it possible for the United States to wait for such a long time?

Fourthly, in view of the inadequacy of arms and ammunition, one has to discount the general morale of the American troops. As many as 1,540,000 American officers and soldiers are only studying and practicing military service with insufficient equipment. The American soldiers practise with wooden rifles, and they use trucks for tanks in such exercises. This is certainly a serious blow to the morale of the troops. Not one of the eighteen national defense army corps is equipped according to standard. It may be observed that six army corps are better equipped than the others and are approximately up to standard. According to the National Defense Program, each army corps must have 48 big guns of 105 mm calibre, but up to the present not a single army corps has a single cannon of such calibre.

Apart from those four handicaps, the American labor strike continues to be one of the serious obstacles to the American national defense program. It slows down the production. This shows that the American Government is not yet in a position to control all the activities. The general public regard the war only as Roosevelt's personal game to which they are not paying much attention. The United States is indeed a large country but it cannot speed up its national defense program. It is no wonder that as soon as the war broke out, the United States betrayed its own weakness.

OLD PIANO BUILT IN 1763 MOST COMMENTED PIECE

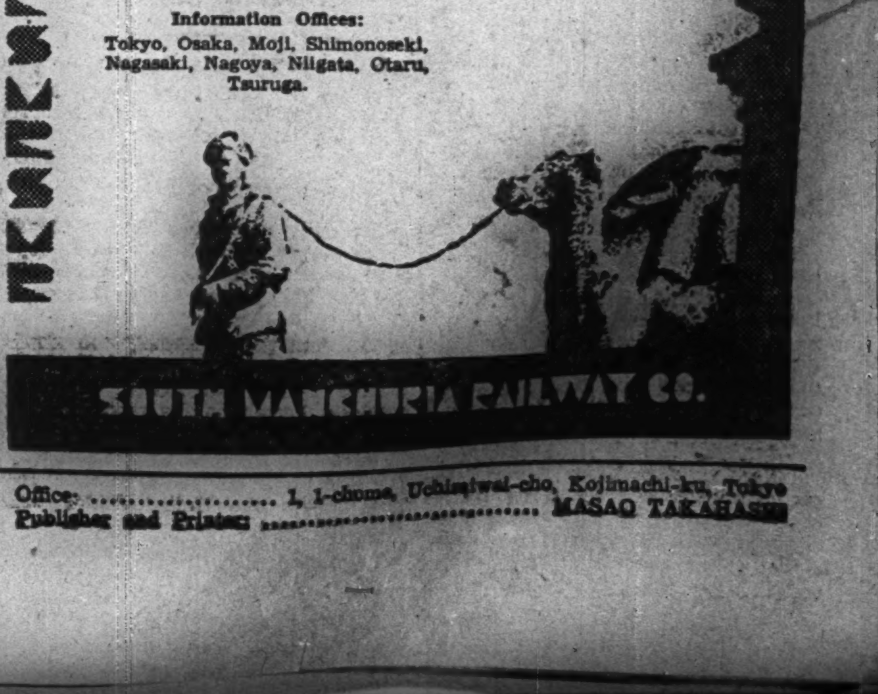
Instrument at John Paul Jones House, Museum of Antiques And Relics

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire.—The most commented upon piece of furniture in the John Paul Jones House, a museum of antiques and relics, is said to be the oldest piano in the United States. The piano, in excellent state of preservation, was built in 1763 in London by Johann Zumpe, inventor of the grand piano.

Brought to this country 20 years after for a wealthy United States family, the piano received attention during its passage over the ocean so that its strings would be kept from rusting. But after arrival in New York the much drier atmosphere caused the woodwork to crack somewhat.

For many years the piano was handed down from generation to generation until given to the son of the late G. Alexander Emery of Boston. Not realizing its value the son used the piano as a bench on which he stored and mixed paints in his local paint shop.

Shortly before his death the piano was purchased by an antique collector in Portsmouth. The instrument was cleaned and then loaned to the museum.


Tour Manchoukuo in Comfort

The fastest and most comfortable travel through Manchoukuo offered by the well-equipped, smartly stream-lined and completely air-conditioned Super-express "Asia" serving almost all the great tourist centres, Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking and Harbin in only 12½ hours.

YAMATO HOTELS:
Under the direct management of the S.M.R.
at
Dairen, Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Mutankiang, etc.

Head Office: DAIREN

Branch Offices:
Tokyo, Osaka, Shanghai, Mukden, Tsitsihar, Mutankiang, Chinchou, Kirin, Paris.

Information Offices:
Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Niigata, Otaru, Tsuruga.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Views and Reviews

Spirit of Japanese Education

An article on the spirit of education, which was contributed to the December of Kaizo by General Jinzaburo Mazaki, one-time Inspector-General of Military Education, is of special interest in the face of the sweeping change made in the educational policy of Japan. The following is a translation of the article.

The importance of education is too apparent to be reiterated. In a sense, it may be considered as the basis of national policy. There are many contributing factors that enable the Chiang Kai-shek political power to resist Japan to such an extent as we observe, but one of most important is that he carried on an anti-Japanese education for 20 years. A great majority of people have been amazed by the powerful resistance the Red army of the Soviet Union is offering to the Germans. The Red army is indebted to education for its strength.

On the occasion of the Franco-Prussian War of 1871, Prince Bismarck lauded primary school teachers, declaring that Prussia was indebted to its primary education for the victory. At that time, it was believed that Bismarck, as a statesman, merely flattered school teachers, but when we think of this utterance of Bismarck in the face of the present critical international situation, what he said seems entirely fitting and proper.

According to my opinion, education is the thing to make a man. What then is meant by man? To answer this question simply and concretely as possible, I may say that a man always has a nationality, and when I speak of educating a man, I mean educating the Japanese people.

From my viewpoint, however, the education in this country, at one time, seemed to have been directed toward making Englishmen, Americans, Germans and other foreigners and not Japanese. The situation was lamentable to me for years. The question is, how the Japanese people should be educated. It goes without saying that they must be educated according to the teachings of the Imperial Education Rescript. The Japanese soldiers must be educated according to the Imperial Rescript granted to the army by His Majesty the Emperor. The question is quite simple and obvious.

Western Culture Spurred

In the midst of infiltration of the Western trend of thought since the Meiji Restoration, Shigeji Nishimura, for the first time, in 1885, used the term, national morality. Up to that time, the westernization of the country out of admiration for Western culture or as a matter of international politics was pushed and the Western learning such as natural science, socialistic trend of thought advocated by Spencer and internationalism on the basis of religious faith reigned supreme. They were all born of Western culture and civilization and it was simply a matter of course that Japan followed Western footsteps. But when the westernization of the country attained its high stage of development, the Kodokai (The Imperial Way Society, representing a strong reactionary movement, started a campaign resisting it. It was under such circumstances that the country was plunged into a confusion of thought.

It was at this juncture, the Imperial Education Rescript was promulgated on October 30, 1890, thus definitely laying the foundation for Japanese education. But various trends of thought sprang into being in other countries, with the result that the thought world of Japan continued to be affected by them. The confusion prevailed to such an extent that by 1897 or thereabout there were some people who were audacious enough to go the length of criticizing the Imperial Education Rescript.

I was then still too young to understand the significance of this situation, but later, when I was appointed to take charge of the education of soldiers as head of the Military Academy, this confusion of thought caused me no small difficulty in carrying on my work.

According to the view of advocates of neo-Kantianism, morality must be autonomous based on the principle of ethics. In other words, moral conception has its value only when it is born of personal conviction. If, therefore, any one accepts a convention simply because it is practiced by others or follows the way set by others, he violates the spirit of moral ideal. According to their view, real moral value is found only in the conduct animated by the faith which springs from his personal view.

If such was the case, however, national morality is inconsistent with neo-Kantianism because it is not based on personal view. National morality rather sets a limit to personal view. Neo-Kantianism has it that morality which does not originate in one's mind is blind morality.

Firm Approach Needed

The practical morality of the Japanese people is the Imperial family and state centric, but autonomous morality was preached on the basis of ethical principle. As the result of this discrepancy in the interpretation of moral ideal, the value of the Imperial Education Rescript was questioned by some class of people.

While I was still the principal at the Military Academy, there were students who were perplexed by this confusion of thought, and I had considerable difficulty in guiding them. At one time, I invited Dr. Kumajiro Yoshida to deliver a lecture to enlighten them scientifically that the Imperial Education Rescript is thoroughly correct from the theoretical viewpoint.

This is quite plain, but it has been often misunderstood. Unless one has a clear understanding of this fact, he is liable to become confused and will suffer serious consequences.

I want to add one thing more and that is that man must stand firmly take an appropriate position for healthy growth and development. So the Stoic philosopher takes his stand on humanity, Hegel on state, Hitler on race, Marx on materialism and the Christ on the conception of God. It goes without saying that Japan from the beginning of its national career has made its development with the State as its basis. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Imperial Japan. But in foreign countries, the spirit on which they were brought into being have been either lost or reorganized. Practically all the nations of the world have undergone the same change, with the result that they now hold the personal thought over and above the State. Under this condition, they have tried to work out their national destiny and undergone rises and falls of nation life through evolution.

In Japan, however, the spirit in which the nation was founded has remained unchanged. Personal thought must not rise and cannot rise above the State, because the fundamental prinsiple of Japanese polity absolutely coincides with the principle of the universe. The ideal and the principle on which this nation stands absolutely concide with the truth of continual process of evolution of the universe.

In foreign countries, people hold culture above State, but in Japan it is no more than a means for the State to attain its object. It is for this reason that in our country, morality, politics and economy cannot be affairs that are isolated from the Throne. In foreign countries, however, there is such a thing, for instance, as the world of science above the State, by means of which the people propose to control and unify human affairs. This is one of the fundamental differences between Japan and foreign countries.

In foreign countries, there is political form but no national polity. It goes without saying that the Imperial Education Rescript clearly defines the fundamental character of the Japanese Empire, which is infallible for all ages and true in all reverence. Unless, therefore, one has this principle at the bottom of his heart as a mighty conviction, it is impossible for him to understand the significance of true education.

'Know Thyself'

I have stated the educational ideal of Japan. The next thing I want to say is that the educator must know himself. I mean that he must have a clear understanding and appreciation of the mission and position on which he stands. This is true for all persons in all walks of life. There is nothing unusual in this statement, but if he has no clear understanding of the position on which he stands and the responsibility of his mission, he will fail to know the scope of his activity.

When he looks at phenomena on earth, he must first localize himself. It is impossible to survey a piece of land if the surveyer does not know where he is. The fixed viewpoint, therefore, is the basis of the correct cognizance of all things on earth. In the event he makes a mistake in localizing himself and in definitely understanding his position, he will obtain a fundamentally wrong perspective of the thing he observes, just as a landscape in the vista appears to a passenger in train as moving. It will be all the more so when he looks at the affairs of the world which are far more complicated. Whether he is in the right position or not depends upon whether he has the spirit of the Japanese national polity in his firm grasp or not.

There are two kinds of education, one the abstract and the other material. They are fundamentally the same, but the method of giving it somewhat differs. In the material education such as, for instance, horsemanship, military art and physical exercise, every person has more or less habits of his own. In order to educate him, the educator will to have him copy his way. When the latter has learned to copy the instructor's way, his habits may be easily corrected. In other words, the instructor of form must guide his pupil by his own form.

On the contrary, abstract education is given by grasping the excellent point of his pupil. Unless the instructor is able to find a point of beauty in his pupil, it is impossible for him to educate him. Just as every good man has his defects, every bad man has his point of beauty. It is therefore, essential for the educator to comprehend the point of beauty in his pupil for giving him the abstract education.

When man stands before the divine mirror, he will find himself ugly. He may be handsome outwardly, but inwardly he is unclean. He must cleanse himself and come to a realization how defiled he has been. When the mankind comes to such realization, he will become more sympathetic toward, and desire to cooperate with, his fellow men. Herein lies the way for him to guard and maintain the glory of the Imperial Throne in unison with others. But if the Japanese people are led astray from this path, they will lose sight of the object of education and receive education merely for their own personal benefit.

HUNGARIAN PRESS BACKS AXIS POWERS' POLICY

Solidarity With Anti-Comintern Pact Nations Reason for Severing U.S. Ties

In connection with the state of war between Hungary and the United States, the Hungarian press stresses their country's solidarity with the Powers of the Anti-Comintern Pact, according to Hungarian Telegraph Bureau.

The daily newspaper 'Poster Lloyd', in an article entitled: "Hungary's loyalty toward her Allies", points out that the main objects of the Hungarian foreign policy are the same as those of the Axis policy, namely the elimination of the injustices and Europe's defense against Bolshevism. Hungary considers herself as the representative of the Axis policy in Europe and Southeastern Europe. The reason why Hungary broke off the diplomatic relations with the United States was their solidarity with her Allies.

The 'Magyarorszag' emphasizes the identity of the views of the Axis and Hungary. The newspaper states that the state of war conjured up by the United States applies also to Hungary which shares all the consequences of the war.

BRITISH DROP BOMBS FIRST, NOT GERMANY

Luftwaffe Bombarded England 2 Months Later—R.A.F. Raids Civilian Areas

The first British bombs were dropped on January 12, 1940. The first German bomb dropped on British soil fell on March 16, 1940, during an attack on British warships off the Orkney Islands when a coastal anti-aircraft battery started action and was silenced by bombs. The British therefore shed first blood according to an article "Who Dropped First Bombs?" by the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

Winston Churchill declared afterward that a house had nearly been hit but in reality it had been only a dog, the article says.

As far back as two months previously, in January 1940, British planes dropped bombs for the first time on rural districts in Germany such as the town of Westerland on the island of Sylt, the paper continues. On March 20, Sylt was again raided. The British maintained that they had bombed objects of military importance but eye witnesses of the foreign press were able to see for themselves that merely objects of non-military nature had been damaged. The British during these attacks scattered their bombs, destined, as they said, only for military objectives, as far as Denmark.

If sufficient allowance is made for incapability, says the paper, the intention of hitting civilian objects can be contested.

To prove this the paper cites that on April 12, 1941, the British made a bombing raid on the small railway station of Heiligenhafen which is situated on the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. This raid did but little damage. Nevertheless, it represented the first British attack on a German railway station of no military importance. Perhaps, from a broad point of view, this could still be considered as a case of over-estimation. On April 23, the residential quarters of Oslo were raided by British bombers which deliberately chose these civilian objectives due to their geographical and political situations.

Bathing Resort Bombed

When a few days later the small bathing resort of Wenningstedt and the town of Heide in Schleswig-Holstein were bombed, German General Headquarters issued the following statement: "The enemy has commenced air war on unfortified districts of no military importance." During the whole period from January to the end of April 1940 the German air force, in contrast to the British, only carried out reconnaissance flights and attacks on ships, the only exception being the above-mentioned bombing of an anti-aircraft battery. But from May 10, until May 13, there were 71 enemy air raids on German territory.

Perhaps it is possible to find some excuse for the British behavior during this period, chides the paper. From May 10 onward, it became a very different matter. Six of these raids between May 10 and 13 were directed against military objectives, 14 against objectives which might be considered of having been of military importance such as bridges, coal mines etc., while 51 took place on establishments of non-military nature.

On May 10, 57 civilians were killed in Freiburg in Breisgau, of whom 13 were children of between 5 to 12 years. On May 11, the convent Marienburg near Boppard, which is used as a girls' boarding school, was bombed. On the very same day the hospital and several houses in the town of Emmerich were damaged. On May 12, bombs were dropped on Aix-la-Chapelle killing a child and wounding several people. On May 13, enemy bombs killed several persons living in a home for old people in Duesseldorf.

Were Deliberate Undertakings

In all these cases there could be no question of a mistake or bad aiming it is pointed out. Up to May 22, the number of enemy raids on German territory rose to 228, of which 75 per cent had been made non-military objects. They had claimed as victims from the civil population, 136 dead, 305 wounded, among whom were very many women and children. In June British raids on the civilian population continued systematically. The British never made the slightest attempt to deny these raids.

They even referred to them with special pride by stating that these "successful" raids would have a demoralizing effect on the German population, and that they were the surest means of breaking down the resistance power of the German nation.

On June 20 the German High Command stated, with reference to the British raids, that now the German air force had started reprisals on Britain. Today it is a definite fact that the German reprisals which had only just started were confined exclusively to military objects, emphasizes the paper.

Curiously enough it goes on, the British still failed to comprehend what was in the wind and what fate had in store for them. Some 48 hours after the important statement of the German High Command, British airplanes reached the outskirts of Berlin for the first time. They bombed the purely residential suburb of Babelsberg damaging a post office and a hospital. The British were proud of this exploit. The London press was wild with joy over the fact that at last the capital of the Reich was "having its share."

On the afternoon of June 26, covered by low-hanging clouds, British bombs killed children in the town of Herne. The following day the R. A. F. registered its first "success" with time-fuse bombs, and five children were killed on their way to school near Altendorf, South of Arensber, in Westphalia. In another air raid on July 3, 22 children were killed in Barmbeck.

The Chancellor it is made clear, in his speech on July 19 referred to these events warning the British: "Until now I have ordered hardly any reprisals, but that does not mean this is or will be my only reply."

Hitler's Patience Spent

Great was then the relief when the Chancellor declared in his speech on September 4: "For three months I have refrained from answering in the hope that they would cease with this stupidity. Mr. Churchill has taken this as a sign of weakness. You will understand that now we shall answer night after night and in ever increasing degree."

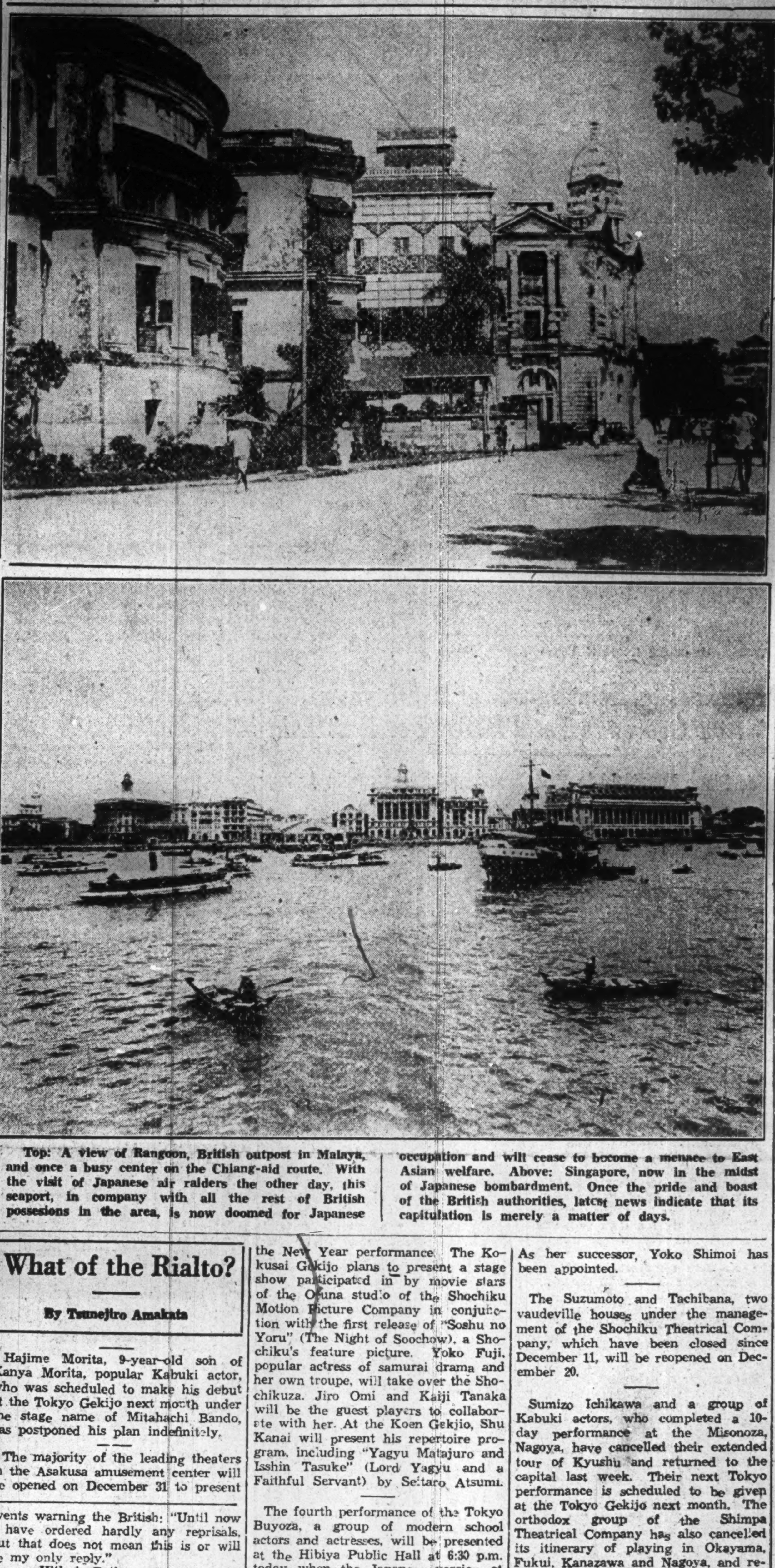
On September 7, the German High Command issued the following communique: "The German air force has now undertaken attacks on London with large forces."

From the very commencement of the big German offensive one took care in England to remain silent about these attacks about which one had boasted so much at the beginning, adds the article. One would then, after a certain lapse of time, say that it was the Germans who started this bombing business. When the world remembered the real facts of the case, as recounted above, the London wireless pompously declared that these attacks had started in Warsaw. This argument is false. Warsaw was not bombarded until the civil population had refused to evacuate the town and had determined to offer resistance as if it were a fortress. Incidentally this is exactly what occurred in Rotterdam.

The British never referred to Warsaw or Rotterdam during the months in which they enjoyed the glory of their nightly raids. The so-called Minister of Information, Mr. Duff-Cooper, had a different point of view and declared in the "Daily Mail" that the expression "Innocent civilian" belonged to the ideas of bygone centuries. In the epoch of totalitarian warfare limitations of war objectives were no longer possible. Even the British churches made efforts to justify the night raids of these months. At that time statements were read from the pulpits breathing an unholy, unchristian will to radical destruction of the German people.

There can be no doubt that Britain did start to drop bombs on civilians, concludes the paper. A fraction of that humane feeling which Britain pretends to possess, would, if applied in time, have spared Britain the dire misery of her own making.

Sitting on Verge of Oblivion



Top: A view of Rangoon, British outpost in Malaya, and once a busy center on the Chiang-ai route. With the visit of Japanese air raiders the other day, this seaport, in company with the rest of British possessions in the area, is now doomed for Japanese occupation and will cease to become a menace to East Asian welfare. Above: Singapore, now in the midst of Japanese bombardment. Once the pride and boast of the British authorities, latest news indicate that its capitulation is merely a matter of days.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Hajime Morita, 9-year-old son of Kanya Morita, popular Kabuki actor, who was scheduled to make his debut at the Tokyo Gekijo next month under the stage name of Mitahachi Bando, has postponed his plan indefinitely.

The majority of the leading theaters in the Asakusa amusement center will be opened on December 31 to present the New Year performance. The Kokusai Gekijo plans to present a stage show participated in by movie stars of the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company in conjunction with the first release of "Soshu no Yoru" (The Night of Soochow), a Shochiku's feature picture. Yoko Fuji, popular actress of samurai drama and her own troupe, will take over the Shochikuza. Jiro Omi and Kaiji Tanaka will be the guest players to collaborate with her. At the Koen Gekjio, Shu Kanai will present his repertoire program, including "Yagyu Matajuro and Isshin Tasuke" (Lord Yagyu and a Faithful Servant) by Seitaro Atsumi.

The fourth performance of the Tokyo Buyoza, a group of modern school actors and actresses, will be presented at the Hibiya Public Hall at 6:30 p.m. today when the Japanese version of "Peer Gynt" by Ibsen will be staged with music by the Tokyo Buyoza Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Akira Suzuki.

Three Kabuki plays will feature an extra performance of Ennosuke Ichikawa and his company of Kabuki actors, which will be given at the Kyoiku Kaikan in Chiba city on December 22. They are "Ayatsuri Sanbaso" (A Colorful Classical Dance), "Shuzenji Monogatari" (The Tale of a Mask Maker at Shuzenji), and "Hashi Benkei" (Benkei Fights at a Bridge). The same program will also be presented at the Seinokan, a theater at Ashio, Tochigi Prefecture.

Sai Shoki, a Chosenese dancer, who played at the Takarazuka Gekijo at the end of last month with big success, donated the sum of ¥6,396 to the Relief Department of the Ministry of War recently. The amount was raised by presenting a special performance on December 28 at this theater.

The matinee program at the Meijiza on Sundays and national holidays consists of two plays. They are "Koyubi" (Little Finger) and "Matoi Nyobo" (Wife of a Fireman). All players of the Shinsei Shimpa, who are appearing in the evening show, will participate.

Tosshi Sawamura, one of the mainstay Kabuki actors, has joined a company of actors under the supervision of Uzayemon Ichimura. Tosshi has long been active on the traditional Kabukidom in the company of the late Sadanji Ichikawa. After Sadanji's death, Tosshi has been playing important roles together with Ennosuke Ichikawa and Sumizo Ichikawa.

A company of actors belonging to the Toho Theatrical Company, which has been playing at the leading villages and towns in Miye Prefecture since early this month, will complete the circuit performance today when they will play at Kagamiura village.

Tokiko Miura, head of the Flower Troupe of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company, has retired recently after playing at the Kitano Gekijo, Osaka. As her successor, Yoko Shimoi has been appointed.

The Suzumoto and Tachibana, two vaudeville houses under the management of the Shochiku Theatrical Company, which have been closed since December 11, will be reopened on December 20.

Sumizo Ichikawa and a group of Kabuki actors, who completed a 10-day performance at the Misonoza, Nagoya, have cancelled their extended tour of Kyushu and returned to the capital last week. Their next Tokyo performance is scheduled to be given at the Tokyo Gekijo next month. The orthodox group of the Shimpa Theatrical Company has also cancelled its itinerary of playing in Okayama, Fukui, Kanazawa and Nagoya, and returned to Tokyo recently after visiting Kyushu, where they had been playing since last month.

For seven days from December 19, the Gekidan Todo, a modern dramatic group, will play at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji, with matinee on December 21, 24 and 25. "Bunkyojo no Haru" (The Spring of A Classroom), a new play by Keisuke Tsutsui adapted from an original story of the same name by Kunio Motoki, is the main attraction.

A party of 30 dancers of the Toho dancing team, who had been playing at various places in Chosen, returned to Tokyo last week and started to begin rehearsals for the next stage show, which will be given at the Nippon Gekijo shortly.

The fifth and concluding program of the current performance of the Bunraku Puppet Theater at the Shibashi Embujo will be given from tomorrow until December 23. Five classical dramas will make up the program, the attraction of which is "Gishi Meimeiden" (Yasaku's Sacrifice—a sidelight story of the 47 Ronin).

"Meiji Kunen no Aki" (The Autumn of the Ninth Year of the Meiji Era), a historical play by Kaoru Suyehiro, will feature the year-end performance of Shu Kanai and his own dramatic company, which will commence from December 20 at the Koen Gekijo, Asakusa Park.

Used
FOREIGN BOOKS
bought or sold
Reasonable Prices, Immediate Cash.
Phone or Write for a Catalog to
GANSHODO
BOOK STORE
2, 2-chome, Jimbocho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan (33) 4135-38

REICH KNOWS VALUE OF GOODS EXCHANGE

Foreign Trade in Materials and Services Seen Necessity for Welfare of Reich

German official quarters, on many and various occasions, have taken pains to explain to the world that Germany's national drive for increasing production aiming at economical independence, does not imply the severance of trade relations with the outside world. The German Chancellor himself repeatedly has emphasized his conviction that the rising of the German standard of living so anxiously desired by him, is inseparably linked with, and dependent upon, an intensive foreign trade. Mr. Funk, Minister of Economics, in his Koenigsberg speech, declared: "Germany has no intention of withdrawing from world trade, but merely wishes to be economically secure in times of emergency." When opening the Cologne Spring Fair, Dr. Landfried, the Secretary of State, expressed German aspirations as follows: "A happy and peaceful Europe, united by ties of close economic collaboration, will throw open her portals to world trade for the benefit of all peoples inhabiting our globe after once having gained liberty and security from outside interference.

Favoring Exchange

In spite of such pronouncements, we find foreign observers, again and again, expressing the belief, either bona fide or otherwise, that the new Greater Germany is striving to attain complete self-sufficiency, and, concurrently, to ascribe constantly decreasing importance to foreign trade. It makes little difference whether such utterances are designed as competitive maneuvers, which are to depreciate the value of the undisputably excellent German goods in the eyes of foreign buyers by telling them that Germany is not prepared to take foreign goods in return, or whether they are the honest expressions of anxiety on the part of producers of raw materials, who fear at an earlier or later time, the loss of so important and interesting a market as Greater Germany. Whatever the motive, the result has been inclined to either refuse outright any exchange of goods with Germany, or, at least, regard such an exchange with scepticism, discounting any hopes for the future. It cannot, therefore, be stressed too often that such conceptions are absolutely false.

Autarchy an Impossibility

The economic space of Greater Germany is unable ever to reach a state of autarchy, considering that it will be required to provide for a people living on a high intellectual, cultural and material level. Three reasons shall be cited. Firstly, the density of the population excludes any possibility of producing enough if national economy is to flourish, and if it is to be free from want. Even the most intensive cultivation of every square yard of areable soil, even the best-planned utilization of German forests short of irreparable exploitation, will not suffice to fill the needs for foodstuffs, fodder, and lumber essential for the smooth running of a high-geared German peace economy. Secondly, climatic conditions in central Europe will never permit, by her own cultivation, the supply of textile fibers, such as cotton, jute, hemp, or of tropical and subtropical produce, such as coffee, tea, cocoa, rice, seeds, vegetable oils, etc., which will be indispensable to the German people once normal conditions are re-established. Finally, the greatest inventive genius and the finest productive accomplishments cannot compensate for deficiencies in copper, nickel, manganese, tungsten, chromium, and all other high-grade ores which German soil does not yield at all, or of which insufficient deposits only are at disposal for mining.

No Economic Isolation

Germany cannot wish to shut herself off from the world. All those countries which are producing a surplus of foodstuffs and raw materials, will find in Greater Germany a most important market. Germany, on the other hand, is in a particularly favored position to provide finished goods with which those countries cannot dispense if they wish to sustain or enhance their standard of living. Backed by tradition, and inspired with the idea of progress in the fields of technical science and communications, Germany is well fitted for a task that those countries, for reasons of climate, lack of skilled labor, and absence of basic industries, could not undertake or would have to consider economically unsound.

Expanding Peace Economy

Germany, to be sure, is not prepared to renounce her program of exhausting all possibilities to expand her own production of raw materials which, at present, stands on too narrow a basis. While a large number of the newly found substances, chiefly manufactured by the German chemical industry, serve for special purposes rather than for the substitution of the hitherto known raw materials, there are others which are to replace products formerly imported from abroad. Germany is compelled to fill vital inland requirements whenever possible. This, however, is only part of a much larger demand which will develop in an expanding peace economy aiming at a higher standard of living. Even if the foreign share in supplying Germany should be smaller than in former years, it will be more than made up for by the considerably increased German demands.

To Increase Imports

Moreover, Germany has proved by her economic policy of the past years, that she is well able, not only to keep her production constantly running at virtually full capacity, but, indeed, to build and install new machinery, thus creating additional demand for raw materials. There is but one basic condition: Germany will expect her trading partners to reciprocate her own readiness to accept foreign goods. The substitution of a part of foreign supplies by domestic products is one side of German economic policy. The other is an incessant improvement of living conditions, to which end the German people need all the goods the world has to offer.

New Methods Wanted

While it is impossible to over-emphasize Germany's interest in the exchange of goods with the rest of the world, which is an integral part of her authoritarian economic program, it does not mean that she proposes to revive obsolete methods. After this war, the world will have to re-shape trade relations along lines which differ fundamentally from the system prevalent since the days of Versailles until the outbreak of the second Great War, in September, 1939. The times of an irregular and, so to speak, "wild" trade exchange, are definitely past, as is the dominating position of gold as a currency basis. On the other hand, no one will assert in earnest that a primitive, bilateral barter trade, is to be the ideal of modern economy. Rather shall it be the plan of a multilateral clearing, as conceived by German economists and propagated for a number of months, which, henceforth, will guide world trade. The multitude of requirements existent in the various national economic units can more readily be satisfied by such a clearing, than would be possible by the use of gold. Any unbiased economist will concede that the establishment of a credit account, valid for goods, in Germany, with her stable currency and an equally stable price level, offers a safer and sounder way of clearing than a continuous exchange of gold shipments.

Task of Gold

The possession of a Reichsmark credit account will become more attractive, especially so in the continental European space, than that of a Sterling or Dollar account. There can be no doubt that the Reichsmark, will supplant the Pound to a large extent. Simultaneously with this process, the rank of the important clearing centers of world trade will shift, to a considerable degree, in favor of Germany. The nations which, after this war, will take the leadership on the three old continents, will never again bow in slavery under the yoke of gold. It is not to be inferred that gold will be divested of all its previous tasks. Gold will not be used again as a basis for the European currencies, but gold may yet be considered suitable for the liquidation of balances payable. However, it depends chiefly upon the United States, as the owner of the largest gold reserves, whether or not gold, will be allotted a part, which, at best can only be limited in such a scheme.

It is the aim of authoritarian economy in regard to foreign trade, to build up international trade relations by new methods. There is no gainsaying that the face of the world trade to come, will bear no resemblance to that of the past, as this change, naturally, cannot leave old interests entirely unaffected. This, however, is no argument against such a change. Those who oppose a reasonable new order for selfish reasons, will have to be constrained into a better understanding. Germany declines to uphold an antiquated foreign trade system, the fundamental shortcomings of which have, by now, become all too obvious, but she decidedly favors international exchange of goods.—Der Deutsche Volkswirt.

LOCATED A short distance
east of the HANKYU (UMEDA)
OSAKA
DAIICHI HOTEL
TEL. KITA 4127, 4128, 4129

Have your
CLOTHES
DRY CLEANED
Immediately while we have an ample supply of gasoline, where the work is done better at prices no higher
MIYAKO CLEANERS
Daikanzaka, Motomachi, Yokohama
Tel.: Honkyoku (2) 5657
15, Aoyama Minami-cho, 2-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo
Tel.: Aoyama (36) 4767

Horii Myriagraph
"King" of Home-Made Duplicators
HORII MYRIAGRAPH, ROTARY and FLAT
Durable, Efficient and Economical
MYRIATYPE DRY-PROCESS STENCIL PAPER,
CARBON-PAPER for Typewriter and Pencil
HORII & CO.
KAJI-CHO, KANDA, TOKYO
Tel Nos. Kanda 422-423
BRANCHES:
Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Seoul